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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,343—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th ,,
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7296	W. B. Andrews	27th ,,
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	17th ,,
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said

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Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3,820	1st Aug, 1898,

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	12th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	G. Bellen	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 920	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1560	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,222	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbeuge	30th June,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st July, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th June, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 30th June, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 30th June, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa bay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 30th June, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 30th June, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 1st July.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 27th June, 1898.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacobs	8th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all parts South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

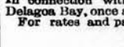
In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 13th June, 1898.

EASTERN EXPRESS.



SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

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CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

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Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,

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SUTTON'S VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS.

SEASON, 1898.

A Tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties :—

				Cash.	Credit.
Sweet Peas.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.	5 8	6 2
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.		

A Tin of Flower Seeds, containing 22 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Peas.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.	8 0	9 0
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.		
Nasturtium.	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.		
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox Drummond.	Marigold.		

A Tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cauliflower.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas, 3 sorts.	5 8	6 2
Beet.	Cress.	Mustard.	Radish, 2 sorts.		
Brocoli.	Carrot.	Onion.	Savoy.		
Cabbage.	Lettuce.	Parsley.	Turnip.		
Cucumber.					

A Tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.	10 8	11 12
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek, Onion.	Radish.		
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.		
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.		
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.		
Cabbage Savoy.					

SPECIAL NOTE.—The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process which preserves unimpaired the power of germination and prevent disappointment.

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FOTHERGILL'S Madonal for Liver.	SQUIBB'S Ague Specific for Fevers.
MUNK'S Balsam for Asthma.	PETER'S Brain Panacea for Overwork
MUNK'S Codlactone for Wasting.	HERMIT'S Satarana Salve for Dhobie's Itch.
MUNK'S Pulmonicon for Cough.	HERMIT'S Brassicon for Pains.
SQUIBB'S Dysentery Drops for Dysentery.	ST. MARK'S Restorative Beads for the Blood.

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ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF

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UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
THE NEAREST APPROACH TO A GENUINE HAVANNA.

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BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	32	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	13
Solders	50	28	15

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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On the American System. The casing is of natural polished American Walnut, and is screwed and brass bound. Has 7 octaves; Sympathetic or Overstrung Scale; American system of Dampers, and is constructed with a fine polished Iron Frame throughout.

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On the Hire-Purchase System { For 12 Months, Rs. 81-12 per month. For 24 Months, ,, 43- 8 ,,

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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ALCOCK & HEPWORTH.
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50		per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50		,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25		,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25		,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

				Cash. Rs.	a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. ,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do. ,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. ,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. ,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do. ,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. ,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

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GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

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Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Rs. 1-10.

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Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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Fitted with Inkstand and Pen Tray on a moveable Range. Extra strong best Japanned Black, Chubb's Patent Lock.

	Rs.	a.
No. 2, size 15 by 19½ by 6 inshes	45	0
No. 3, „ 17 „ 11 „ 7 „	54	0
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Japanned Tin ; Patent Lock ; and Duplicate Keys.

	Rs.	a.
No. 1, size 13 by 9 by 8 inches	40	0
No. 5, „ 20 „ 15 „ 16 „	62	0

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES.

Superior Double Block Tin Cash Boxes, Japanned Black Gold Fillet, Inner Tray, with three Compartments, Handle on top, and Chubb's Patent Locks.

	Rs.	a.
No. 5, size 11 by 6½ by 4½ inches	42	0
No. 6, „ 12 „ 7 „ 5 „	45	0
No. 7, „ 13 „ 8 „ 5 „	50	0

All the above are outside measurements.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND for the year ending 28th February, 1898, at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, 1st July, 1898, to the Shareholders whose names were registered in the books of the Company on the 9th June, 1898, on production of their share certificates.

JOHN J. GEDDES,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th June, 1898.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS" from MARSEILLES, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the VICTORIA DOCK, Shed No. 1. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 27th June, 1898.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "CLAN MACRAE" arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.,and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be Entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th June, 1898.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

RAIN GAUGES—	Rs.	a.
British Assen. Pattern, with graduated Glass Measure	10	0
Spare Measures	2	8
Do. with Engraved Directions	3	8

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"THE LATE HON. MORARJEE GOCULDAS, C. I. E. CANDIDATE TUITION FUND."

APPLICATIONS will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned on or before the 4th proximo, from CANDIDATES desirous of learning Practical Engineering at the Morarjee Goculdas Mills, on terms and conditions which may be personally learnt at their office, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdas, S. & W. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 25th June, 1898.

WANTED

BY the Sukkur Municipality, AN ENGINEER, and SECRETARY. Pay Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300 by annual increments of Rs. 10, with Rs. 25 Horse allowance. Rs. 5,000 security necessary. Applications accompanied with copies of testimonials will be received by the Undersigned, up to the 31st July, 1898.

J. SLADEN, I.C.S.,
President, Sukkur Municipal Commission.

Sukkur, 24th June, 1898.

RE LALOOBHAI BHOGILALL, LATE OF BOMBAY, HINDOO INHABITANT, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all PERSONS having Claims against, being indebted, or holding property belonging to the estate of the abovenamed deceased (who died at Bombay on or about the 8th day of April 1898, and Letters of Administration to whose estate are granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 24th day of June 1898, to HIRALALL BHOGILALL and MAGONLALL BHOGILALL, the brothers of the said deceased (to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the said Administrators forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned Attorneys for the said Administrators at their office, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date of this Advertisement at the expiration of which period the assets of the said Estate will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognized.—Dated this 27th day of June, 1898.

BHAISHUNKER & KANGA,
Attorneys for the said Administrators.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON IN AHMEDABAD STREET, OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA DOCK.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Ahmedabad Street, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A large quantity of cotton in full-pressed bales as well as loose damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 20 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 28th June, 1898.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 1st July to the 15th Idem, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office, Madras, 20th June, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

WITH the APPROVAL of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Dr. GALLIOTTI will be happy to investigate bacteriologically any doubtful cases of fever.

Cases should be reported direct to the Health Officer or Dr. Galliotti, who will be working at the Arthur Road Hospital.

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 17th October, 1898, for the SUPPLY OF CLOTHING, accoutrements, saddlery, and miscellaneous stores for the Civil and Military Police in Burma, for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1899, to 31st March, 1901.

Further particulars, together with the schedules of the different articles required, will be published in July, 1898, in Official Gazettes of Burma, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms. Copies of the Forms and all particulars regarding the contract can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

H. W. CAMPBELL, Captain,
Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police for Supply and Clothing.

Rangoon, the 31st May, 1898.

NOTICE.

IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwad's Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Factory with a distillery attached to it at Ghandevi, District Nowsari. Intending purchasers are requested to make their offers, showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under which they intend, to buy, to the undersigned on or before the 5th of August, 1898.

It is optional with the Sirkar to accept any of the offers or to reject them altogether.

For further particulars apply to—

माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस.

i.e. MADHAVARAO RAMCHUNDRA, Fadnis,
Baroda State.

B. N. KALE,
Assistant Fadnis.

Baroda, Fadnis Office, 20th June, 1898.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made :—

Age next Birthday.	Premium.		
20	Rs. 10	0	0
25	„ 11	0	8
30	„ 12	4	8
35	„ 13	12	0
40	„ 15	10	0

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE
OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
12, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

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BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
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FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genova, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Honkkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent

Hornby Road.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

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London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER :

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

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JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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LONDON HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND	..... £230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
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Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Mongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

The NIGHT of the GODS forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

The price of the complete work is £2-12-6.

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CONTENTS.
VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Pious.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp— and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Ela.
10. The Loadstone Mountain —Crete.
11. Mayvna, Medea and Mala.—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis a Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.
THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel,
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Shoes of Swiftness
10. Buddha's Footpri
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Swastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Frot.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Cerannia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.
22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Salii.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes,

THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos.
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.
KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D & D
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall,
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argel.
7. Danae.
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles,
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).
THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ᴍᴍᴍ
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.
THE MOUNTAIN.
1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain,
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountai Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.
THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Majo
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinchvadh Bridge,
3. The Heaven's bee.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS, RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 1893. "The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions abounds in ingenious and learned observations ; a large body of material and many bibliographical references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit. . . . Irrespective of theory, the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive material brought together, which will make it interesting to all students of mythology, —" Journal of American Folk Lord. October—December, 1894.

"Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 5-40m., 5-10a. Low water, 11-8m.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Band at the Royal Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Lecture at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, 6 p.m.

POLO—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m., (weather permitting.)

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Muscat, Banderabas, Linga, Bushire and Busreh per extra s. s. Simla will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-day.

REPORTED THEFT AT HORNBY ROAD.—Dhunbai, a Parsee lady residing at Hornby Road, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 123 in currency notes and cash from her box, which appeared to have been opened by means of a duplicate key.

LECTURE.—Mr. Sadashiv Pandurang Kelkar will deliver a lecture in Marathi at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, at 6 p.m., to-day, on "What does the present time teach us?" The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade is expected to preside. All Marathi, speaking people are invited to attend.

AN ELPHINSTONIAN WAITING A PRIZE IN ENGLAND:—Mr. Vaikunth A. Desai, who secured the Gunpatrao Vithal English Essay and Bell's Natural Science Essay prizes of his college in 1896, is declared to have won the first prize for an essay on "The advantages and the disadvantages of residence in Europe for Educational or Professional training." Mr. Desais essay will be printed in the July issue of the *Indian Magazine and Review*.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF AN OLD MAN.—Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Mazagon Road, on view of the body of Hymes Moses, aged seventy-five years, residing on that road. The deceased was found lying dead in his bed by a next door neighbour on the previous evening. A piece of paper was found tied loosely round the neck by means of a piece of string, written in his own handwriting, and stating that as he was an old man, he had taken opium to put an end to his life. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Maliandaine, bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting):—

March	Cossack ..... Huttner.
Andante	The Broken Melody.. Van Biene.
Selection	La Perichole ..... Offenbach.
Valse	Now Life ..... Komzak.
Selection	I Due Foscari ..... Verdi.
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	Izetta ..... Jones.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR OF BOATMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Patterson charged Abdool Razak and ten other tonywallas with disorderly behaviour at Mody Bunder on the 26th instant. It was stated that the accused were found running after passengers on the pier-head and causing them great annoyance. Complaints had been made to the police that boatmen were in the habit of annoying Europeans who were crossing the harbour. As there was no independent evidence to prove the annoyance the magistrate warned and discharged the accused.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—On Saturday night at half-past 10 o'clock; the second floor of a two storeyed house, belonging to a Parsee widow named Adarbai and situated in Ghelabai Street, Madanpoora, suddenly fell in on the west side of the house, precipitating four of the tenants who were on the floor at the time, to the floor on the first storey. The injured persons whose names are Joseph Fernandez, aged thirty; Kanoo Pinto, aged thirty-five; Francis Fonseca, aged thirty; Bhinoo Dias, aged thirty five, were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that they had sustained abrasions on various parts of the body, but fortunately none of a serious nature. Their injuries were dressed and they were allowed to go home. The house, at the time of the accident, was in the occupation of twenty-five bakers employed in the services of Messrs. Spanion and Co., but as the collapse confined itself to a part of the second floor only, the result did not happily turn out to be very serious. The Municipal authorities were informed, and the tenants were directed to vacate, which they did. The collapse was due to the joists supporting the boarded floor coming away from the chunam sockets.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT IN THE WORKHOUSE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Alice Campbell, an inmate of the Government Female Workhouse, was charged by Mr. Bagwantrao Sadashiv Sao, Jailor of H. M's Common Prison, with disorderly behaviour, using abusive language and attempted assault. Complainant stated that the accused was brought up before Mr. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Common Jail, on the 23rd instant, when she was asked several questions about herself. She defied the Superintendent, abused him and attempted to strike Mrs. Fernandes, the matron. Mr. Mackenzie reported the matter to Superintendent Grennan, who ordered her to be prosecuted. The accused stated in her defence that among other questions Mr. Mackenzie had asked her if she had any friends. She replied she had none then, but when she had money she had many, Mr. Mackenzie then said "Do you know who I am?" and immediately ordered her to be handcuffed. Upon this, she said, she got excited and remonstrated with him hotly. The magistrate warned and discharged the accused, and remarked that Mr. Mackenzie could prosecute her, if he liked, for abusing him.

DEATH OF MR. F. S. BHUJWALA.—It is with regret we have to announce the death of Mr. Framji Sorabji Bhujvala, late Secretary to H. H. the late Maharaja Jamsbri Vibhaji Saheb of Jamnagar, and late Reyasat Superintendent, at the age of 53 years, which occurred on the 20th inst. at Jamnagar. This sad event has caused sorrow in almost all parts of Kathiawar, where he was well known, and from whence letters of condolence and telegrams were received by his family, thus, testifying to the respect in which he was generally held by the people in those parts. Mr. Framji served the State for about 27 years, during which period he rendered valuable services. He enjoyed the full confidence of H. Highness the late Jam Saheb, and after H. H.'s death he carried on the duties of Reyasat Superintendent, to the entire satisfaction of Colonel W. P. Kennedy, Administrator of the Nawanagar State. He also gained the favour and confidence of the late Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpore, Marwar; and in consideration of his services the Maharaja Saheb favored him with the insigina of "palanquin Nashin," and a robe of honour was presented to him in 1894, such favour being shown only to first class Sirdars and Jodhpore Marwar. Out of respect for his memory, Col. W. P. Kennedy, the Aministrator of Navanagar State, ordered all the public offices, courts, and schools to be closed for the day.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. E. F. Green received charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police, Thana District on Saturday, the 18th instant.—Mr. Ramgovind Lalbhai Patel, the newly appointed Mamlatdar of Salsette, is transferred to Wada in the Thana District, and Mr. Anna Ramchandra Pethe, B. A., is confirmed in his appointment as Mamlatdar and second class Magistrate at Salsette.—Khan Bahadur Dr. Framroz Ardesir Moos, Acting Civil Surgeon and President of the Thana Municipality has instructed the Municipal Board to discontinue disbursing Rs. 100 per mensem on account of the plague allowance to the Civil Surgeon of Thana from the 1st instant.—Srikrishna Bappoo, Inspector of Municipal Markets who was charged with criminal breach of trust by a butcher named Ahmed Hasan in respect of Rs. 2-15, belonging to the complainant, has tried by Mr. Anna Gopal Rotwal, Huzur Deputy collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, and was discharged on Tuesday last. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law of Bombay, conducted the prosecution and Mr. Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., and J. P., defended the accused.—Boosain Mian and eight other accused in the Bandora riot case were tried by Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S. First Class Magistrate of Bandora, on Friday last the Magistrate having examined several witnesses for the prosecution, postponed the case until Tuesday next and said he would try the accused at Thana; where the wounded head constable Dhondoo Savant is still lying under treatment of the Civil Surgeon of Thana. Mr. Anna Sakaram Desai, solicitor of the High Court of Bombay, conducted the case for the Crown, and Mr. Hoosain Badrudin Tyabjee, barrister-at-law, instruced by Mr. Govind Vishvanath Apte, pleader of the District Court of Thana, defended the accused. It is stated that a gang-robbery took place in the Mokhada Petha of the Thana District last week. The dacoits attacked the houses of Marwarees and belaboured them unmercifully, in some cases they cut off the noses of the Marwarees and destroyed their records.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT,—JUNE 26.

10 p.m.	75·8

MONDAY.—JUNE 27.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	78·3
2 p.m.	78·6
4 p.m.	81·3

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT MANDVI BUNDER.

FOR the last four or five days, festivities have been going on at Khand Bazar, Mandvi Bunder, in connection with the wedding of Bachubai, daughter of Mr. Haridas, nephew of the late Mr. Khimji Jiva, the well-known iron merchant of Bombay. Several years ago Mr. Kimji Jiva ruled the iron trade of Western India, and was popularly known as the "Iron King" in this part of the country. He was the muccadum of the firms of Messrs. Volkart Brothers and Messrs. Owen and Okell, and trading largely on his own account in cotton and other staple commodities, had amassed a huge fortune. But he was not destined to enjoy long the fruits of his labour, intelligence and enterprise, for in the prime of life he was cut off by a distressing ailment. By his will he directed about six lakhs of rupees to be devoted to charitable and philanthropic objects, such as a "mandir," or temple of worship for his caste people at Vad-Gadi a prominent part of the Mandvi district, a sanitarium on Malabar Hill for Bhatias, and a "Sada-varat" in Bombay and up-country, an institution from which distribution of grain, food, cash and other useful articles is perpetually ordained to be made to the poor. For this latter purpose three lakhs of rupees have been set apart and placed in the hands of trustees, who are also to manage the other funds specified above. The extensive business in iron and other articles has been left in the hands of Mr. Mooljee Haridas, nephew of Mr. Khimjee Jiva, who has by his experience and command of funds kept up the well-established reputaulty of the firm in all its branches. The wedding, therefore, is being celebrated with due pomp and circumstance. The spacious building has been made to glitter with lamps and chandeliers and numerous buttee lights, both outside and inside the house, besides a double row of lights on both sides of the road, giving a beautiful aspect to the whole of the surroundings. Hundreds of invitations were issued to Hindu, Parsee, European and Mahomedan friends to attend the nautch parties and other amusements organized for the entertainment on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and the major portion of them availed themselves of the invitation. Sunday was set apart for a Hari-Kirtan, a religious recitation for the special behoof of members of the Hindu community. At the subsequent entertainment, in addition to two or three setsof dancing and singing girls, the services of a Hindu "Professor of Magic" were secured. Refreshments were provided on a liberal scale consistently with the religious scruples of orthodox Hindus. The marriage ceremony took place last evening according to the orthodox fashion, when only a few select friends and relations were invited. Among those present at the entertainments were Messrs. A. Peter, R. Zuber, E. Steiner, C. Wegmann, A. Schelling, R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., (and friends) Sirdar Umar Jamal Vyani, Sirdar Kasam Hajee Mitha, Messrs. Sabu Sidick, W. Wilson, T. Crawshaw, Jejeebhoy J. Lam, Goolam Husein Allana Munjee, Dost Mahomed Allana Munjee, Sivjee Nathu, Chatturbhooj Morarjee, Jumnadas Nursee Khatao, Eduljee Rustamjee Reporter, Jehangir Jejeebhoy J. Lam, Pestanjee Nusserwanjee Parakh, R. Ditchburne, W. J. A. Fox, R. G. Owen, M. Raghavjee (solicitor), Pestanjee Dinshaw Soparivala, Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, Nanu N. Kotharl, Laljee Coverjee, Dhurumsee Sundrudas Mulljee, Chandabas Chatturbhooj, Vasanjee Trikumjee Mooljee, Kursandas Hargovandas, Sorabjee Dinshaw Soparivala, Limjee Sorabjee D. Soparivala, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Nusservanjee Furdoonjee Parukh, J. Greaves, T. Conroy, James P. Chrystal, G. S. Gokhale, Abdul Rehman Salley Beg Mahomed, Hasambhoy Visram, Fazabhoy Jumabhoy Laljee, Sevaram Khooshalchand, Ebjee Umarsi, Kesavjee Jeyram Shivjee, and others.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

MERCANTILE TRANSACTIONS.

LA SOCIETE GENERALE MERCANTILE VS.

MEHERALLI CURRUMSEY AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case. The plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 5,432-4-10, being the equivalent of £304-18-10, the aggregate sterling amount due for principal upon three bills of exchange after giving credit for £ 25, received by the plaintiff's on account of one of the bills on the 27th February 1897, at the rate of exchange provided for by the bills, together with interest, notarial charges, &c. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbat, and Sayani, appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel, the second defendant.

The particulars of the three bills mentioned above were as follows:—Bill No. 7813 dated 31st March 1895 for £131-19-2 drawn by the plaintiffs on the defendant at 30 days' sight in favour of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, payable in Bombay at drawing rate for demand draft on London with interest, Bill No. 8035 dated 20th July 1895 for £139-16-2 drawn by the plaintiffs upon the defendant at 60 days sight in favour of the Credit Lyonnais payable in Bombay upon the same terms as to exchange and interest, and accepted by the defendant on the 26th August 1895. Bill No. 8035 dated 20th July 1895 for £40-3-4 drawn by the plaintiffs upon the defendent at 30 days' sight in favour of the Credit Lyonnais upon the same terms as to exchange and interest, and accepted by the defendant on the 26th August 1895. The three bills, the plaintiffs said, were duly presented to the defendant for payment, but he did not pay them. Plaintiffs had, however received from Rastomjee Cowasjee Patel £25 on the 22nd February 1897 on account of the first bill, for the rupee equivalent of which sum the plaintiffs were willing to give the defendant credit. After the dishonour of the bills, the payees respectively endorsed them to the plaintiffs without recourse, and the plaintiffs brought the suit on the bills. The plaintiffs on the 3rd February 1897 demanded payment of the bills from the defendant by their solicitors' letter, and now prayed for judgement and costs. The detendant said that he had long since paid the amount of the three bills to the plaintiffs, as they were well aware, through their accredited agent in that behalf and partner, Rustomji Cowasjee Patel, whose receipts for the payments he held. The bills in question were in respect of certain goods indented for by the defendant through Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel, representing the plaintiff's Bombay house.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee, in giving judgment, said the plaintiffs sued defendant for sums at foot of three bills of exchange. There was no dispute as to the amount due; and there were only two questions for consideration:—1st, as to whether monies were paid by the first defendant to the second; and 2nd, whether this payment was a sufficient discharge? The bills were now presented till December 1895. After reviewing the facts of the case and the evidence, his lordship said he had come to the conclusion that the first defendant did pay monies to the second defendant as he alleged. The monies were received more or less on suspense account. A memo was made out by the second defendant, giving a short statement of account between the parties. If money paid was sufficient, then nothing further was done. The books of the first defendant were kept in an irregular way, but the books of the second defendant were more regularly kept. There was one peculiarity about them, that the amounts of the bills of exchange were not entered until the accounts were made up. His lordship, after commenting upon the evidence, remarked he had come to the conclusion that the Bills A, B, and C. were paid; and the next question was, was it a sufficient discharge? The learned judge next examined the relations of the parties Rustomjee C. Patel was the agent of the plaintiffs in Bombay of some kind. He was an agent to obtain orders, negotiate transactions, etc., on whom bills of lading were handed over; and it seemed to his lordship that he was on agent of the plaintiffs with very large powers. The first defendant would naturally suppose that he was an agent to receive payment, as payments were always made through the second defendant. It was very extraordinary, if second defendant was not authorised to receive these payments, that there was no protest from the plaintiffs; and there was nothing of the kind in the correspondence. The first defendant, his lordship said, must be treated as having dealt with plaintiffs through the second defendant. Both the issues were found in favour of the first defendant. The suit was dismissed with costs: plaintiffs to pay the costs of the second defendant also.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

DURANT PRESENTS A NEW INFORMATION.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, Clive Durant appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, and presented an information charging Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer with extortion, abetment of extortion, and extortion by putting in fear of accusation, under sections 389, 109, 394, 383, and 511 of the Indian Penal Code. The magistrate informed him that he was engaged in disposing of morning cases, and he (Durant) should therefore, leave his papers in court and appear before him in the afternoon for an answer. Subsequently in the afternoon Durant, having addressed the court in support of his application, the magistrate passed the following order.

"The information must be refused because it is not accompanied by the statement alleged to have been made by Nanabhoy (to Mr. Owen), and without this statement before me I have no materials to go upon to decide if an offence has been committed or not. Further, this information must be filed before Mr. Slater, who is trying the original case, and the petitioner has no right to split up this case and charge a co-accused in another court."

Durant expressed his intention of presenting the information to Mr. Slater this morning.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern, and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	0	0	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	3	11
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	12
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	*11	0	2
Hospitals	0	5	13
Total	11	10	74
Total plague deaths to date	30,425	26,150	
Same date last year	0	1	79

* 10 Old cases which have been under enquiry.

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	0

BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 26th June 1898:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	163	146	2
Fresh cases	5	2	4
Total	173	148	5

Owing to the recrudescence of plague in Mandvi it is proposes to open an Inoculation Station at the District office in Mandvi.

DAMAUN.

The plague at Lower Damaun on Friday and Saturday was respectively four and two, while that on the same dates last year it was one and two. At Varkoond on Friday there were four deaths from plague and five attacks, and on Saturday there were five deaths and three attacks. Varkoond consists of seven streets, six whereof have been infected. The population consists of Mahomedans and mochis, the former of whom have refused all help offered by Government to combat with the present crisis; and as to the latter, Dr. Moniz is yet hopeful of inducing them to be inoculated. It is a matter of regret that dead rats have made their appearance in three houses at Bamanmolla in Lower Damaun.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 27th instant:—

	Rs. a. p.
Amount previously acknowledged	17,420 7 1
"Lodge Aryan" per Nowrojee Jamsetjee Antea, Esq.	50 0 0
Total	Rs. 17,470 7 1

SNOW.
Municipal Commissioner.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE plague cases and deaths reported to Government in the week ended June 24th were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	47	25
Karachi	43	24
Districts.		
Broach	2	1
Surat	10	9
Thana	33	23
Satara	11	10
Belgaum	79	52
Dharwar	30	24
Karachi	4	5
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	6	4
Kathiawar	47	24
Kolhapur	33	23
Cutch	45	40
Sachin	12	4
Bhor	3	3
Total	413	285

The total plague mortality to date is as follows:—

Plague Deaths previously reported	89,721
Do. week ended June 24	285
Total death	90.006

The deaths during the week ended June 17th were 321, and during that ended June 10th, 301.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB VS. MUNICIPAL CRICKET CLUB.

A cricket match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday, the 25th instant, which resulted in a win for the Elphinstonians by 28 runs. Both the sides were evenly matched, but, thanks to Saklat and Darab Mody, that the Elphinstonians lowered the colors of the Municipal Club which did not know what defeat was for the last three years. Chinoy and Chonker rendered valuable service with the ball to their respective side. The following is the score and analysis:—

MUNICIPAL CRICKET CLUB.

Daruwalla, c D Kanga (Sen), b Chinoy	13
Vakharia, c D Kanga (Sen), b Raja	16
Tavaria, c Sanjana, b Chiuoy	6
Chonker, b Chinoy	2
Reporter, c Langrana, b Raja	8
Dadarker, c D Kanga (Sen), b Chinoy	6
Gazder, c Langrana, b Chinoy	1
Kirtikar, b Raja	6
Wadia, c Langrana, b Chinoy	2
Kaka, not out	0
Higgins, b Chinoy	2
Extras	4
Total	60

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
N H Chinoy	85	7	24	7
D M Raja	80	3	32	3

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

M H Sanjana, c and b Chonker	2
H D Kanga, b Chonker	3
R E Mody, c Gazder, b Chonker	6
N B Saklatwalla, not out	23
D D Kanga, (Sen), b Chonker)	0
D M Raja, b Kaka	0
D E Mody, run out	20
S P Pochkhana, b Chonker	2
N P Langrana, b Daruwalla	10
D D Kanga, (Jun), l b w, b Chonker	9
N H Chinoy, c Kaka, b Chonker	0
Extras

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. '97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

HAVING chronicled the latest news to hand through reuter, we append our weekly comparative statement of the movements of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Weeks Receipts	15,000	6,000	10,000
" " to U. Kingdom	32,000	8,000	8,000
" " Continent	13,000	12,000	19,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	8,423,000	6,589,000	5,140,000
" exports to U. K. do.	4,700,000	29,78,000	2,187,000
" " to Continent do.	5,245,000	2,893,000	2,189,000
" Stock in the Ports	320,000	207,000	252,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	2,700,000	2,095,000	2,186,050
" Surats	203,000	198,000	290,560

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,117,000	1,000,000	888,360
" London	4,000	5,000	5,750
American Afloat	50,000	21,000	37,000
East Indian	9,000	12,000	17,000
Total...	1,180,000	1,038,000	948,110
Price of Middling-Americans	3 7-16d.	4 1-8d.	3 31-32d.
" Good Dhollera	2 31-32d.	3 15-32d.	3 5-32d.
Difference	15-32d.	21-32d.	13-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	99,309
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,11,745
Other "	Inc.	"	2,77,210
Government Securities	Dec.	"	1,21,334
Other authorised "	Unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	"	9,49,088
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	4,40,721
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,14,010
Cash	Inc.	"	22,53,612

A further increase in the Bank's Cash Balance amounting to 22 1-2 lakhs, made it stand at 143 3-4 lakhs, compared with an addition in the preceding week of some 17 1-2 lakhs, at 121 1-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals to the extent of about 1 lakh, and from those at the Branches to that of a little over 1 lakh; while to Private Deposits there was an addition of 2 3-4 lakhs. In Loans there was a decrease of 9 1-2 lakhs; Bills Discounted and Purchased were lower by over 4 1-4 lakhs, aad Balance with other Banks by 1 lakh. Government Securities were increased by 2 3-4 lakhs.

COTTON.—The enquiry from shippers has to-day shown an improvement, while the purchases of the mills though slightly more, have not been large. For forward "Good Broach," March delivery, Rs. 180 per candy is quoted; for "Fully Good Bengal," for January, Rs. 149; "Good Bhownugger," for May, Rs. 161. The takings of Exporters included 200 bales each of Dhamargaum, Amreli, Chandoor, Jaora, at Rs. 151, Rs. 148, Rs. 148, and Rs. 134 per candy, respectively; 160 each of Akola, at Rs. 148, Poolgaum, at Rs. 149 1-4, and Rampore at Rs. 148; and 1,050 Broach at Rs. 166. The mills bought 200 Pachora, at Rs. 144 per candy; 200 Chopda, at Rs. 147; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 145 1-2; 100 Batwa, at Rs. 154 1-4; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 148 1-2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is no fresh feature to notice in these markets, which continue quiet and unchanged, with a very limited business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows:—

Cotton	3,480	bales.
Wheat	7,509	cwts.
Linseed	7,470	"
Rapeseed	8,706	"
Gingellyseed	1,543	"
Poppyseed	2,046	"
Castorseed	4,108	"
Rice	4,507	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Ready lines are reported done for Antwerp and Dunkirk at 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened at 1s. 3 3-4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar were sellers for ready Wire to a large extent, but the tendency of the market was downward, Merchants' Bills being placed at 1s. 3 27-32d. for the mail. There was a fair enquiry for forward remittance, and a moderate amount of business was reported, the market closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 23-32d. to 1s. 3 3-4d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Francs	166 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have to-day been strong at 95 1-8 for both Cash and the coming Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents.

SHARES have been dull to-day. Central India Mills have advanced Rs. 15; Jamshed Manufacturing and Swadeshi, Rs. 2 1-2 each; and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 5.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 25th June, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 18th June, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	June 18. Rs.	June 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,59,437	49,51,178
Do. do. at Branches	26,63,665	25,51,920
Other Deposits	2,69,22,511	2,71,73,721
Post Bills	6,572	6,821
Credits, undrawn	14,27,583	16,80,350
Rs...	5,25,70,818	5,28,89,990
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,02,35,554	1,01,14,220
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	76,98,163	73,88,881
Loans do. do. do.	1,30,61,693	1,21,15,695
Bills Discounted and purchased	51,31,363	46,90,642
Dead Stock	4,15,324	4,15,324
Stamps and Stationery	26,405	26,400
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,40,322	26,312
Cash	1,21,35,187	1,43,39,799
Rs..	5,25,70,818	5,28,89,990

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 14th June, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 7th June, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	June 7. Rs.	A.	P.	June 14. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,50,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,22,68,903	3	1	1,95,17,337	4	11
Other Deposits, &c.	4,22,81,535	1	9	4,23,68,245	12	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,48,457	2	2	4,16,035	9	7
Sundries	32,94,948	7	6	34,44,733	13	1
Rs.	9,63,43,873	14	6	9,41,96,462	8	3
ASSETS.						
Government Securities	39,17,666	0	0	44,26,655	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	73,93,450	0	0	76,39,950	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,12,16,203	6	0	2,11,72,919	5	2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,48,17,682	11	11	2,38,77,209	8	6
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,15,93,553	6	7	1,24,68,571	6	0
Balances with other Banks	5,84,750	15	6	6,39,245	10	7
Bullion	2,367	13	0	2,646	1	0
Dead Stock	13,27,537	9	3	13,25,913	3	5
Stamps	10,829	9	6	10,512	7	0
Sundries	12,96,556	12	8	12,96,418	8	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	93,21,871	6	10	1,01,41,976	13	10
Do. at Branches	1,45,88,099	0	3	1,11,24,394	8	5
Rs.	9,63,43,873	14	6	9,41,96,462	8	3

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 14th June, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	6,54,773	Dec.
Do. at Branches	19,96,793	do.
Other Deposits	83,710	Inc.
Post Bills	2,67,598	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	8,25,489	Inc.
Loans	43,254	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	9,40,473	do.
Mercantile Bills	8,75,013	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	817,105	do.
Cash at Branches	37,33,705	Dec.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 18th June, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,00,000	0	0
New Capital account	19,92,180	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 25,50,463 10 1			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 19,61,568 13 2	45,12,032	7	3
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	202,53,344	9	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	11,782	9	4
Sundries	12,93,655	7	1
Total	350,62,975	1	5
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	20,36,960	12	0
Other authorised Investments	11,87,448	5	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	93,84,095	13	9
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	71,87,320	11	11
Bills discounted and purchased	60,61,037	5	9
Balances with other Banks	8,25,779	3	6
Bullion	17,841	7	11
Dead stock	7,38,702	11	6
Stamps	12,539	3	1
Sundries	77,631	9	6
	275,20,277	3	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	75,42,697	14	1
Total	350,62,975	1	5

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GEORGE—June 25, at Chinchpoogly, Bombay, the wife of H George, Engineer, Hongkong Mill, of a son.
HARVEY—June 23, at Walsall, the wife of W L Harvey, of a daughter.

BULSAR.

BIRTH.

PYM—June 15, at Bulsar, the wife of E Pym, Bridge Inspector, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARRIS—June 19, at Murree, the wife of Major C W Harris, 16th Lucknow Regiment, B L, of a daughter.
WHITE—June 16, at Palkoi, Assam, the wife of C D White, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HAWKINS—HASTINGS—June 21, at Saugor, Central Provinces, by the Rev F W Chamberlain, Chaplain of Jhansi, Arthur Vernon Hawkins, to Lilian, eldest daughter of the late Mr D J Hastings, Government Telegraphs, Punjab.
PINCHARD—MURRAY—June 20, at Holy Trinity Church, Murree, by the Rev C P C Nugent, Michael Biddulph Pinchard, Surgeon-Lieutenant, I M S, son of the late J H Biddulph Pinchard, Esq., of Taunton, Somerset, to Alice Maud, eldest daughter of F C Murray, Esq, M Inst C E, Executive Engineer, P W D, Punjab.

DEATHS.

MARSHALL—June 21, at Ootacamund, of enteric fever, 2nd-Lieut Wilfred Field Marshall, Attached 4th Madras Pioneers, aged 21 years.
RUSSELL—June 22, at Bareilly, from heat apoplexy, Surgn-Captain Archibald William Forbes Russell, I M S, youngest son of Alexander Elliott Russell, Esq, The Gables, Crookham Wischfield, Hants, in his 29th year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1898.

MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, who is just now in England, has informed an interviewer that President McKinley had almost succeeded in edging the Spaniards out of Cuba without fighting, when the destruction of the Maine made war inevitable. "The Spanish people were adjusting themselves to the new situation; they consented first to the withdrawal of General Weyler, then to the declaration of autonomy, then to the armistice, and, I believe, that very soon they would have said, 'What is the use of our keeping this troublesome place any more? let us let it go.' But the blowing up of the Maine precipitated matters and spoiled the President's diplomatic schemes. Our people, especially in the interior, firmly believe that the blowing up of the Maine was due to Spanish treachery; an irresistible wave of feeling against Spain swept over the land and war had to come." It is to be noted that Mr. Depew, a man of great intelligence, who thinks for himself, does not say that he shares the belief, held by "our people, especially in the interior." He simply refers to that belief as having made war certain. Was the belief well founded? Was the Maine blown up, as the American Commission of Inquiry report, by the explosion of an external, mine or torpedo? The report further stated that there was no evidence as to how that external explosion was caused. Granting for the moment that the explosion was external where is the evidence that it was caused by Spanish or any other treachery? There is absolutely none; it is a pure supposition. The Maine may have been inadvertently moored over a mine. As there was only two or three feet of water between the mud of the bottom her keel the mine might easily have been exploded by her accidentally coming in contact with it, through the fall of the tide. The report of the Commission assumes that the destruction of the ship must have been caused by either a mine or a torpedo. But it is not alleged that any torpedo had been or could have been discharged from the shore, or from a Spanish war vessel in the vicinity of the Maine, immediately before the explosion. There is of course the possibility that at some time or other a torpedo might have got lost, and by some mischance have remained embedded in the mud, at a spot over which the Maine, swinging with the tide, might have passed, and exploded it by contact. Assuming an external explosion, it is not necessary to assume also that only Spanish treachery could have caused it. The Spaniards who were endeavouring to conciliate American opinion by concessions, which seemed to M. Depew to indicate a disposition to wash their hands of the Island altogether, would have been inconceivably stupid and shortsighted, to have chosen such a time to torpedo the Maine, or to explode a mine just under her keel.

But is it to be taken as a matter of course as the Yellow Press from first asserted that the Maine was destroyed by an external explosion? A Royal Engineer of considerable practical experience was in Bombay when the descriptions of the bulging in of the plates of the Maine, were published. He gave it as his opinon that the bulging of the plates inwards forcing was just what must have taken place if the high explosives in the Maine's forward magazine, were at a sufficient distance from the plates to prevent their total destruction. A vacuum would have been created causing an inward rush of the surrounding water with a force equal to that of the explosion. Admiral Colomb in an article the *National Review* on "First Impressions of the War" very cogent reasons for wholly rejecting the theory that the Maine was blown up by an external mine or torpedo. The Admiral, like M. Depew, recognises that the immediate and final cause of the war was the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbour, and the well-nigh universal belief in the United States that the loss of that ship—sent there it may be said in passing, to intimidate the Spanish authorities—was the deliberate work of Spanish officials. But Admiral Colomb holds that no wilder hallucination could not have seized upon the minds of a democracy. He cannot conceive that Spanish officials could have committed an act so objectless which indeed they would have considered cruel madness. This experienced officer has, as he says, special reasons for doubting the existence of any mine or outside agency in the destruction of the Maine. He was one of the Committee appointed to review the evidence and finding of the Court-Martial that inquired into the loss of H. M. S. Doterel, blown up in Magellan's Straits in 1881. That catastrophe was on all fours with that of the Maine, even the suspicion of foul play and an external mine not being absent. The evidence in each case was singularly alike. "There was the same gradual development of the idea of a primary explosion outside the magazine, and then of a final explosion which was the effect of the first. In the earlier evidence in the Doterel case it was not clear that there had been a distinct double explosion; but the conception grew in the mind of the Court, and the judgment was that there had been an explosion of coal gas first, which had communicated to flame to, and ignited the powder in the magazine. "We were asked to review the evidence, and to take fresh evidence, on the hypothesis that the cause of the primary shock was the explosive vapour given off by a particular kind of varnish called xeratine siccatine. I rose from the inquiry absolutely convinced that there had been no primary explosion to be accounted for; that the Doterel magazine had exploded in the way all magazines exploded, namely, in a series of shocks with parts of a second of interval between them, and that it could never be known what fired the first charge." The evidence before the Maine Commission was similar but plainer: "The evidence is distinct and clear that to the nearest observers outside the ship the first shock was not that of a submarine explosion—which no one can mistake—but of something above water like a gun-shot." It may be mentioned here that when Marshal Blanco, who was sitting in a cafe, heard the explosion, he exclaimed that the Maine was bombarding his palace, two hundred yards distant. Such an idea would not have suggested to an experienced soldier by the dull muffled sound of a sub-marine explosion.

Admiral Colomb disposes of the inference drawn from the state of the wreck above or near the surface of the water—the diver's evidence showed that the blackness of the water and the softness and lightness of the mud made it impossible to see anything that was far under water—that such destruction could not have been caused by the mere explosion of the magazines; "The inference we must draw, if we allow that the Maine was struck by a torpedo or sub-marine mine, is that the lesser shock created the greater damage, the conditions of which were not disturbed by the effects of the subsequent greater shocks." As he points out, whatever the nature of the first shock, it is certain that it was not so severe as the one that followed. The argument is unanswerable; as is also the following: "We know of ships that have been destroyed by torpedoes, and we know experimentally the effect of torpedo and mine explosions on ship's hulls. What we know does not correspond to the damage done to the Maine." But as the Admiral shrewdly says, when the Maine was made fast to her buoy in Havana harbour her officers were full of suspicions of Spanish treachery; special precautions to guard against it were taken, and United States officers would have been more than human had they not been convinced that their suspicions were justified. A British Admiral, free from all bias or prepossession, having considered all the evidence and compared it with the very similar evidence in the case of the Doterel, comes to this clear and well-reasoned conclusion: "There was no Spanish or other treachery; but a dire coincidence had led up to what will probably end in the destruction of Spanish power outside her own borders, with other changes not measurable."

ADMIRAL CAMARA awaiting orders at Port Said and not allowed to coal by the "Egyptian" authorities, is not an imposing figure. Had he been able to pass the Suez Canal a fortnight ago, he might have been in time to try conclusions with Admiral Dewey at Manila, before the reinforcements from San Francisco give the American ships the support of well-armed batteries at Cavite, and render the four thousand troops on board the Spanish transports useless, and an encumbrance. The delay in setting out from Cadiz has been attributed to defects in the boilers of the three torpedo destroyers that form an important element in the Admiral's little squadron. But whatever the cause the delay was fatal to the success of a counter-stroke at the American squadron that sent Admiral Montijo's wooden ships to the bottom without loss or risk. Under the circumstances it would have been a far more prudent disposition of Admiral Camara's battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats, to have sent them across the Atlantic, to threaten the American transports conveying troops to the southern coast of Cuba. The necessity of meeting and containing the Reserve fleet might have given Admiral Cervera an opportunity of emerging from Santiago, and by making good use of the superior speed of his ships again playing with Admirals Sampson and Schley at hide-and-seek while endangering the safety of the few thousand troops in the vicinity of Santiago. It is ominous of what the climate has in store for the invaders, that already they complain of the effect of the great heat and the forced marches, which after all have only carried them some six miles inland. It is now pretty evident that the Cuban insurgents will not be of much account in the war. The correspondent of the *Morning Post*, who has seen the rebels, describes them as an undiciplined half-armed rabble, who are bandits in peace and insurgents in war, and do not fight. This estimate fully confirms that of Major Fenn, the American filibuster who was appointed Chief Dynamiter, on the rebel staff a year before the declaration of war. He found them a half-clad half-armed force nominally divided into regiments, under Generals who did not know how to read or write, and did not think much of military organisation. Two-third of them were what are termed in the Southern States full-blooded negroes, the "buck niggers" of Secessia.

THE authorities in their zeal for public morals instituted a prosecution for the selling of books and pictures of a highly objectionable kind. Such books are never advertised except by a Government prosecution, and being sold at phenominally high prices to connoisseurs of such literature, the circulation is happily very limited. For good reasons it has been the rule in most respectable newspaper offices never to report such cases in detail, and our practice and that of our daily contemporary has been to leave them severely alone; a practice extending to other classes of police cases, which it would be an outrage on decent readers to set before them in print. We have thus passed over in silence the proceedings to which we have just unwillingly referred, and our morning contemporary took the same fitting course. A newspaper of a different stamp took a different course, and printed every line of the case, giving the name and the price of each incriminated volume, and in reproducing the judgment drew attention in sub-headlines to those which while objectionable did not come within the purview of the law. We are not the keepers of other people's conscience. While there is a demand for pornography there will always be found purveyors who will do their best to supply the demand. We should have abstained from any animadversion on the publication of a long and lingering report of such proceedings in the Chief Magistrate's Court, were it not followed up by a leading article, which singularly underlines and amplifies the highly objectionable stuff paraded before the Chief Magistrate by a Superintendent of Police in the fulfilment of a very unpleasant duty and defames who have refused to pollute their columns with it, inpudently inputing to them that their silence was venal, and that the publication was evidence of incomparable virtue. Feeling the necessity of justifying the publication of details eminently unfitted for publication, the print in question has the impudence to write:—"In justice to ourselves, we think it desirable to say publicly that the accused in this case came to us, and offered to fill our columns with the advertisements of his firm if we would consent to suppress all mention of the case." Will it be believed the offer was refused! It is added that the offer was made to other papers and was refused. It was not refused, for it was never made. "We have had to do without the advertisements," says the tempted saint, "but we have the satisfaction of thinking that we have discharged our plain duty to the public." It was in the scope of that duty to inform the said public where one of the incrimed books is to the hand of every frequenter of a library, open alike to men and matrons, to youths, and maidens who will now know exactly where to go to get the book, what to ask for, and the general nature of its contents. The "prohibitive price" of Rs. 300 being considered by the Chief Magistrate a sufficient guarantee that a book that does not come within the grasp of the law is not likely to have a large circulation sanctimonius Pharisee points out that its market price is Rs. 30; so that it is really within the means of every person of moderate income. The writer exhibits an extensive and peculiar knowledge of this species of literature; its authors, its origin and the exact amount of mischief it is capable of doing to those who read and revel in it is quite familar to the censor who deems it on pubblic duty to call attention to it.

OWING to the adverse conditions which have prevailed in Bombay for the past two years the local branch of the National Indian Association has made no headway during the years 1896 and 1897, to which its last report relates. In fact it has scarcely marked time, no meetings being called and no parties given or arranged during 1897. The plague caused the absence of many lady members, and consequently very little school or hospital visiting was performed. The Work Guild alone continued to flourish in what is termed in the report "its unobtrusive but benevolent work," and thanks to the efforts of the corresponding secretary, Mr. Madanlal L. Munsiff, the organ of the Association, the *Indian Magazine* received more patronage than hitherto. We are glad to learn that Sir Charles Ollivant has consented to become the President of the Association, and that steps are being taken to renew its activities and extend their sphere. There is a very wide and fruitful field in Bombay for each branch of the Association

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS FOR MANILA.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Admiral Camara's squadron is awaiting orders at Port Said.

His fleet consists of two ironclads, two cruisers and three torpedo boats and is accompanied by five transports conveying 4,000 troops.

ADMIRAL CAMARA'S PROGRESS CHECKED.

JUNE 27.

At the instance of the American Consul at Cairo, the Egyptian Government has refused to allow Admiral Camara's Squadron to coal at Port Said.

Pending further orders, the Spanish fleet remains there.

THREATENED ATTACK ON SPAIN.

The "New York Herald" states that the American Government will send a fleet under Commodore Schley to bombard ports on the Spanish coast and to pursue Admiral Camara's Squadron.

The Spaniards are actively preparing for the defence of the coast.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF LOSSES.

An American official account of the fighting near Santiago, in which the American troops were drawn into an ambuscade, says that 22 were killed and from 70 to 80 wounded.

DISASTROUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

A train conveying troops to the front from Cheyenne collided with another at Tupelo on Mississippi. Five men were killed outright and sixteen injured.

RESIGNATION OF THE JAPANESE MINISTRY.

The *Times* correspondent at Yokohama telegraphs that Marquis Ito's Cabinet has resigned.

The Premier has advised H. M. the Emperor to accept the principle of party Government.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The German election results show that the new Reichstag will differ but little from its predecessor.

The Clericals are stronger than ever, and the Socialists gain ten seats, but were severally defeated in Berlin and other strongholds of Socialism.

THE ITALIAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

General Pelloux, Minister for War in the late Rudini Cabinet, is forming a new Italian Ministry.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES CONFERENCE.

The Sugar Bounties Conference has adjourned *sine die*, pending diplomatic negotiations.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Bombay mails of the 11th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

ADEN, JUNE 26.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay, at 6-0 p.m. to-day.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

The plague in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts continues rapidly to decline. For some days past the fresh cases and deaths have been very few indeed, while out of 87 villages that have been on the infected list, there were on 23rd instant only seventeen in all remaining. The rest have been declared free of disease. With these exceptions the Punjab continues clear. The two suspicious cases recently reported at Khuka near Dhina in the Jhelum District have proved to be nothing of the kind. The Civil Surgeon after careful investigation found neither plague nor any epidemic sickness whatever in the neibourhood. In the few villages in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur which remain infected steps are now being taken to construct more substantial huts of plank and high pitched grass thatch so that people may not be compelled by the rain to return to their houses.

THE RANGOON DEFAMATION CASE.

RANGOON, JUNE 27.

The Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Pilot Simmonds was charged defaming Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, the Port Health Officer. The Magistrate held that it was not satisfactorily proved that the accused uttered defamatory statements, and acquitted him.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE CRICKET MATCH.

POONA, JUNE 27.

The cricket season for Government House opened to-day with match got up between two mixed teams, captained respectively by Lord Sandhurst and Captain Greig. The weather was perfect and the ground was excellent. Condition—Captain Greig won the toss and went in first, unfortunately the whole of his side went in pieces, closed their innings for 25 runs. Sergeant Rishworth made eight, Lieutenant Bond and Winterbottom took 6 and 4 wickets. Lord Sandhurst's eleven went in and made 92, to which Captain Heneage contributed not out 34, Lieutenant Bond 19, Major Wilmot 10 Lord Sandhurst 4, the rest minor scores. Greig took 8 wickets and Gunner Martin 2. Captain Greig's eleven went in for a second venture and made a better stand, scoring 154, to which Greig not out 73, Lincoln 30, Sergt. Rishworth 21 Lord Sandhurst took 6 wickets Heneage 2, Bond and Winterbottom one each, 88, runs remained to win. The match by Sandhurst's eleven, who made wanting scores, won the match by one wicket at the end of game was very exciting. Greig took eight wickets and Gunner Martin one

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Chusan left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 27th instant, via Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.

Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 111 1-8

3 per cent. Rentes 102 1-2

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 112 1-2

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 1-4

Bar Silver 27 5-16

THE BERAR SURPLUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 27.

The sum of two lakhs, sixty-three thousand, one hundred and eighty-nine rupees is now available for payment to the Nizam's Government on account of the Berar surplus for 1897-98. The Government of India has directed that with effect from 1882-83, the sum to be annually paid to the Nizam as Berar surplus should be calculated upon the excess of revenue over expenditure, but that if in any year the payment of the actual surplus would render the working balance below forty lakhs, only so much of the surplus should be paid as would leave the working balance of forty lakhs on 31st March, after payment of the Nizam's Government. Of the surplus of 1881-82 the balance in hand amounted to Rs. 26,53,105, and the balance of unpaid surplus which has accrued since up to 31st March 1897 was Rs. 13,86,560, so that the total amount at the credit of the Berar surplus, accumulated on 31st March, was Rs. 40,39,665. No portion of this sum could be paid during 1897-98, because it was necessary to retain a sum in excess of the prescribed working balance to meet the increased expenditure on account of famine and high prices.

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY COMMAND.

General Sir Mansfield Clarke, Commanding the Madras Army, takes two months' leave to Kashmir shortly, when Major-General Tucker, Commanding this district will officiate for him.

SPORTING NOTES.

To his notes of June 10. the following additions were made by our Sporting correspondent :—

Mr. J. E. Pearson, the captain of the St. Annes Golf Club, has been displaying remarkably good form lately over his home green. At the Whitsuntide meeting he had the best gross score for Mr. Macbeth's Cup, and again for the Lancashire Fusiliers' Cup, with the excellent return of 83, he was three strokes better than his nearest competitor. Of course Mr. Pearson is a scratch player, and something good is expected from him, but these performances in fields of not less than seventy competitors are noteworthy.

Most of the athletic championships seem likely to be very open even this year. The Americans are sending over a small detachment, but the names are not strikingly familiar to the English athletic world. There is W.H. Grace, of the Knickerbocker A.C., for the high and broad jump ; Pauling, of the New York A.C., for the pole jump ; and G. Warton, also of the New York A.C., for the mile, four miles, and steeplechase. If the Americans had possessed a sound "half-second" man they would have been well advised to send him over for the sprint, but they appear to be as badly off as we are at present. The hundred yards, in fact, is the most open of the whole of the championships. N. D. Morgan's return to form seemed to point to his third success, but there is not much in the form of the old Manchester Grammar School boy to inspire his friends with confidence. After winning at Southport he crossed to Dublin to take part in the Irish hundred yards championship, and was badly beaten by W. M. J. Newburn in 10 4-5sec. On Saturday, again, he took part in a race at the curious distance of 135 yards at Halifax, and with three-quarters of a yard start was third only to F. W. Cooper, whom he had beaten a fortnigt ago in the Northern hundred yards championship. The pair were divided by E. J. Tillinghast, of London, who had two yards start only. Tillinghast, of London, who had two yards start only. Tillinghast is quite a new name. Among the Southern sprinters with claims to championship honours there is apparently very little between Wadsley, Palmer (the holder of the title), and Jupp. Wadsley won the hundred and three hundred yards handicaps at the Essex Beagles sports on Monday, and Jupp beat Palmer by six inches in a race over a hundred and twenty yards for the championship of Surrey, but the times returned are of no assistance for the purposes of comparison. As is usually the case with Southern times, they are much too fast. A promissing half-miler and miler is J. Binks, of the Wandle Harriers, who recently won a half-mile in two minutes dead and a mile from scratch in 4min. 33sec. Among the professionals there is nothing particularly attractive in the way of matches to record. Bacon and Mullen have arranged to run a four miles race, Mullen with fifty yards start, at Dublin on Sunday the 12th inst., and E. C. Bredin has accepted a challenge from J. Purdy, of Morpeth, to run half a mile. Welsh confirmed the fine form he showed against Tysoe by winning a half-mile at Cockermouth on Bank Holiday in 1min 59sec., whilst Tysoe the same day won the half-mile Northern championship and ran second in a quarter-mile handicap at Lancaster. The following day he was first man in in a three miles inter-club race, and on Saturday won the mile Northern championship at Barrow in time returned as 4min. 24 1-5sec.

One of the most exceptional machines in use at the present time is a bicycle specially built to the design of an engineer of high fame in the electrical world. He affects a gear of 102, with cranks 9 1-10 inches long, and in order to accommodate this extraordinary combination he has had to have the frame specially strengthened, and indeed specially constructed throughout, so that his pedals may clear the ground and also avoid contact with the mudguard of the front wheel. His claim is that the leg movement, being slow, does not disturb the breathing, and that as the gear is high in order to give a slow pedalling rate, the crank must be long in order to give the requisite leverage to drive with the same ease as with a lower gear and a shorter crank. He goes so far as to believe that this development is the greatest advance in cycling improvement since the introduction of pneumatic tyres—a claim of inventors and patentees rather than, as in this case, of an experimentalist who gives his ideas freely. But however he may have schooled himself to this style of riding, necessitating as it does a pedal clip giving him an upward pull as well as a downward thrust, he remains and is likely to remain an exception to standard rules, and if it were not foolish to prophesy I would hazard a belief that further experiments will bring him back to a combination nearer the normal. The high gear and long crank craze has had earlier if less able exponents, but they have a notable tendency to reduce their excesses in these directions after a while.

Riders using bare chains must give them frequent attention to maintain their efficiency. That is the leading reason why a gearcase is so desirable an accessory for people who neither care for the trouble nor have time to undertake the task of keeping their unprotected chains in order. Anything that saves trouble is an advantage, and a perfectly fitted gearcase will save all chain cleaning and lubrication for months, and a machine so fitted will be ready for use at any time, although it may have been left untouched after a ride in any weather. But for the user of a bare chain there is endless worry. Some coat their chains with lard, but this, as well as vaseline or more fluid oils, attracts the dust, and when wet is added the superfluous dirt washes in between the links and the chain wheels. A better system is to remove the chain, clean off the rougher dirt, and boil it in Russian tallow. The boiling scums off all the dirt, and the tallow works in to the moving parts, and coats the whole chain with a film that is not a dirt collector, giving, as it were, no grip for dust to settle on. The process keeps a chain good for several hundred miles, and then has to be repeated, no other lubricant being used in the meanwhile.

A common query among correspondents relates to the use of non-puncturing devices, but in general these ideas are best avoided. Any protecting shield makes a tyre harsh, and the fluids that are inserted in tubes only cure minute punctures and are liable to interfere with successful repairs of larger wounds. The best insurance against tyre trouble is to get the finest quality of tyre that can be procured, free from all "unpuncturable" devices, not too "racy" for the weight it has to bear, and then run the risk of an occasional puncture, say once in six or seven thousand miles. The doctrine of buying only the best applies to cycles all round, but nowhere with more force than in the matter of tyres, which, as the parts of a bycicle that have to stand most wear, deserve the chief consideration. When one's purse will only permit one to buy a low-grade machine, it is wise to wait for the extra sovereign or so and specially order on it the highest grade of tyre.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 11.

ONCE more the Trade and Navigation Returns exhibit the same features as in previous months, namely, a substantial increase in the value of the imports and a still more substantial decrease in the value of the exports. Last month the addition to the former was £1,360,030, while the falling off in the latter amounted to £1,430,792, and since the commencement of the year the statistics show an aggregate increase of £7,955,533 in the imports, against a total decrease of £5,225,972 in the exports. These figures are not reassuring, especially when it is remembered that in May of last year we were making great preparations in the way of supplies for the troops of visitors who were coming here for the Jubilee celebration, and that shippers were supposed to be thinking more of the approaching festivities than of their business. The rise in wheat, of course, accounts to a great extent for the growth in the imports. In quantity we bought 83,450 cwt. less wheat, but in value we paid £1,129,430 more. The greatest benefit was reaped by the United States, since we paid her £873,000 more than in May, 1897 ; but the Argentine Republic received also £427,000 and India £284,000 more, whilst Russia's share decreased by £411,000. An idea of what the rise in the price of wheat combined with good harvests means to the United States may be gleaned from the figures of the first five months for the last three years. So far in 1898, she has received from us for wheat alone, not including wheat meal, £7,110,000, compared with £5,360,000 in 1897 and £3,500,000 in 1896, and it is to be noted that the quantities in the first five months of this year and last were practically the same. Then as regards wheat meal, she has received in the same period £4,811,771 this year, against £2,856,441 in 1897 and £2,968,208 in 1896, besides larger amounts for oats, maize, and raw cotton. When to these facts are added the practical certainty of another record wheat crop this year in the United States, it is not hard to understand the prevailing belief that a period of prosperity is in store for North America, which must produce a favourable influence on the railroad industry.

Actually our duty-free foodstuffs cost us in the aggregate last month £2,188,676 more than in the corresponding month of last year, and the only other increases were £103,000 in metals and £246,323 in raw materials for textile manufactures, chiefly Australian wool. On the other hand, we spent £135,393 less on tobacco, over £500,000 less on sawn and hewn wood, and smaller sums on silk and woollen manufactures ; but our imports of cycles and machinery show increases of £13,000 and £22,000 respectively. Turning to the exports, the first thing we find is a decrease of £220,136 in our shipments of coal, for which, no doubt, the strike in Wales is responsible. Next we notice a decline of £907,984 in yarns and textile fabrics, about half of which comes under woollen and worsted tissues, while the rest is spread with disagreable impartiality over cotton, jute, and linen manufactures. Whether the war with Spain has made much difference it is too early to say ; but there is the fact that the United States is the country with which the falling off is most conspicuous. In metals our exports show a decline of £221,648, and among other decreases it will be seen that our foreign sales of cycles were some £53,000 smaller, making a total decrease in five months of £262,000. The one redeeming point in the returns is the improvement that has taken place in machinery and mill work. India and Australia are responsible for most of the increase of £78,000 in locomotives, Europe took more agricultural engines, and most foreign countries, including China and Japan, largely exceeded their purchases of a year ago of textile machinery, with the result that under this heading the net improvement for the month comes to £142,841. This, however, is the only favourable item. As there were the same number of working days in May, 1897, no excuse can be made on that score for the doleful result of our export trade, and we can only hope that a turn will soon come. For the moment the most striking feature is the greatly-increased amounts which we are paying the United States for food, and the much smaller sums which we are receiving in return for goods for which America used to be a considerable customer.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday night, Lord George Hamilton was in his most optimistic mood. He moved a resolution authorising the Secretary of State and the Council of India to raise in the United Kingdom a sum not exceeding £10,000,000 for the services of the Government of India on the security of the revenues of India. He explained that the loan was connected solely with the ordinary financial and administrative business of the Government of India, and had nothing to do with the currency proposals. The purposes for which the loan was required were to redeem obligations contracted at a high rate of interest and which were now approaching maturity, to provide part of the capital funds raised for railway extension, and to give a certain reserve to the Secretary of State, so that in case of exceptional disturbance, largely reducing the available revenue at the disposal of the Government, the Secretary of State should have something behind him to temporarily tide over the difficulty. A prolonged debate followed, in the course of which reference was made to the effect on the revenues of India of the famine, the plague, and the war. The resolution was then agreed to.

How seriously the plague and the consequent quarantine regulations restricting the movements of the travelling public affected the Indian railways is strikingly shown in the report of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the second half of 1897. There was a decrease in the number of passengers carried of no fewer than 1,365,225, compared with the corresponding period of 1896, with a falling off in the receipts of £90,841. The gross for the half-year were £1,166,579, a decrease of £68,670, or 5·56 per cent., and the working expenses were £875,930, an increase of £79,387 or 9·97 per cent. The ratio of expenditure to receipts was 75·09 per cent., against 64·48 per cent. The net revenue was £290,649. The net revenue for the whole year was £897,646 against £1,472,524 in 1896, a decrease of £574,878. It were a needless task to enlarge upon figures which speak so eloquently for themselves.

An agreeable contrast to the report of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is afforded by that of the Indian Midland, the lines worked by the latter being not so much subject to the influences which so unfavourably affected the former. The famine had an adverse effect on the ordinary passenger traffic, which was more than counterbalanced by the heavy troop traffic in connection with the operations on the North-Western frontier. For the second half of 1897, the gross earnings on the Indian Midland show an increase of 4·71 per cent., while the working expenses increased 3·71 per cent., the ratio of working expenses to gross earnings being lowered to 58·76 per cent. from 59·30 per cent in the second half of 1896. For the whole year 1897 the gross earnings increased 10·46 per cent., the working expenses 6·53 per cent., and the net earnings 15·90 per cent. The ratio of working expenses to gross earnings for the year was 55·98 per cent., against 58·05 per cent. in 1896. The Government Inspector says he considers that the staff of the Sangor-Katni extension deserve great credit for the manner in which they pushed on the work through very trying famine times and in very difficult circumstances.

In the report of the P. and O. Company for the half-year ended March 31 last, it is stated that although the unfortunate China has been on the rocks for more than two months, and exceptionally bad weather has greatly interferred with salvage operations, the hull of the vessel above water-line has remained sound, and hopes are still entertained that she may be saved. The recrudescence of plague during last winter caused the company no little inconvenience and loss, and the rise in coal prices throughout the East has been aggravated by the South Wales strike. The passenger traffic is reported to have expanded even beyond the high point reached last year ; while from the excellent harvest in India, and subsequent advance in homeward freights, the company hopes to reap benefit during the remaining portion of the financial year.

Contrary to general expectation, the Bank of England did not reduce the official rate of discount yesterday. The chief reason for this, we understand on good authority, was the withdrawal of £601,000. Of this sum £501,000 in Japanese gold was sent to that country, and Russia succeeded in securing another £100,000. From the latter quarter the Bank expects further large demands, and it now appears that notwithstanding Japan lending money here, there will be considerable withdrawals in the near future. These are, we understand, being made with the full knowledge of the court of the Bank of England, and have been provided for by that body. Yesterday's return was a very strong one, the reserve having increased by £1,290,000, and the ratio of reserve to liabilities having risen from 47·97 per cent. to 49·10 per cent. The chief causes of this were two—the influx of gold from the provinces, and a diminution in the note circulation. The price of gold in the open market is still 77s. 10 1-2d. There was an absence of buying orders yesterday in the silver market, and in consequence bars on spot declined 1-8, to 27 1-8d. The forward quotation is unchanged.

The news that Mr. E. T. Hooley had filed his petition in bankruptcy caused a good deal of gossip in the City, but no "excitement" whatever. In point of fact, the City is not much interested, and never has been deeply committed to any of his enterprises, except, perhaps, the Bovril Company, and even the Deferred shares of that Company were always more or less difficult to dispose of. Among serious men of business the stream of Hooley companies either passed unheeded or evoked feelings of mild astonishment that such things could happen. The bulk of Mr. Hooley's early promotions were companies connected with the cycle industry, the principal market for which was in Dublin. Two or three were quoted here such as the Dunlop Tyre Company, but the Stock Exchange never took to them, and all this class of shares was dealt in much more in Birmingham than London.

Mr. Hooley has told an interviewer that he intends to let in such light upon the methods of some of the financial journals that they will never dare to hold up their heads again. "I have paid one paper alone £40,000 ; a single article in another paper cost me £10,000. Such an admission is not to the credit of Mr. Hooley. It seems almost too good to be true that any definite blow can be struck first hand at this glaring scandal of blackmailing financial journalism, to which we have often referred as existent. The blackmailer naturally keeps his own counsel as well as the money, and the blackmailed submits in silence, willing to pay the price. After all, he can afford to pay £10,000 for aid in reaping £90,000. The hideous system which has sprung up eats like a canker worm at the root of financial business in the City. It nourishes the promotion of dishonest companies ; it hampers the promotion of honest companies, and it is the public which suffers. If the present sensational circumstances result in attracting public attention to the abuse, the City may be relieved of a weight under which, by reason of the cupidity and cowardice of promoters, it now staggers.

The feature of the May output of the Indian gold mines is a sudden rise made by Mysore, which has gone at a bound from 12,394 oz. in April to 17,892 oz. in the past month, an increase of 5,498 oz. This total includes 5,270 oz. "from old plates and sands, &c.," without which the increase would be only 228 oz. Champion Reef is still on the up-grade, its 11,350 oz. marking an advance of 240 oz. over April ; but Oregum's rise is proportionately much greater, being 243 oz. with a total of 4,446 oz, Nundydroog, with 3,260 oz. is 26 oz. better than last month ; but Coromandel, with 801 oz., shows a falling off of 104 oz. Mysore West and Wynaad beats its last month's total by 1 oz. with 381 oz., while Goldfields of Mysore is in the curious position of running a dead heat with its last return of 222 oz. The Nine Reefs total of 119 oz. shows a drop of 21 oz. ; and, exclusive of Mysore Reefs, the return for which has not come to hand, the month's total is 38,471 oz., an increase of 5,691 oz. over April and of 6,372 oz. over May of 1897, or excluding the exceptional amount referred to above, increases of 421 oz. and 1,102 oz., respectively.

In the course of a survey of the prospects of the wheat crops in various countries, "Broomhall's Corn Trade News" states that in this country the plant has now no need of a "dripping June," but rather of an abundance of solar heat during the next two months. Granted this, there is the chance of our reaping the biggest crop since 1891. From the United States the latest news tells of brilliant weather and splendid prospects. Harvesting continues in Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and has commenced in Ohio and Illinois. According to the "Cincinnati Price Current" conditions are not suggestive of extreme yield, but other authorities say that a very big out-turn is expected in some parts. In France the weather during the past seven days has been mostly dull and wet. Farmers have a good deal to say about rust, and also complain of crops turning yellow and lodging. It would not seem, however, that much damage has yet been done to the wheat crop, but certainly it is quite time that bright, genial weather set in, if the brilliant prospects of recent time sare to be maintained and a bumper crop reaped. From Russia the latest crop news has been favourable on the whole. Correspondents at Rostoff-on-Don say that the crops are suffering from drought in their districts, and another report from Berdianski also mentions that rain is needed ; also further east, in the Volga basin, there have been complaints of dry weather recently. With the exceptions mentioned, however, latest advices have given fairly satisfactory accounts of crop conditions, and this refers both to winter and spring seedings. In Roumania the aspect of the growing crops continues satisfactory. In Bulgaria crop prospects are good, recent weather having been favourable. In Austria Hungary the weather last week was less favourable, rains and heavy thunderstorms having been much too frequent, causing the crops to lodge and favouring the spread of rust. Drying winds helped to lessen any damage however, and no special fears are entertained. From Italy both official and private advices continue to say that crop prospects both for wheat and the young maize are very satisfactory. In Germany the weather has continued cool, the crops are backward, and some complaints continue to be heard. It is not thought, however, that the crops have been injured to any extent so far, and with fine forcing weather complaints would soon cease.

"VERY STRONG FOR AN OLD MAN."

THE last number of the "Tiger" and "Sphinx," as the regimental magazine of the Gordon Highlanders is called, gives an account of the famous charge at Dargai, which is of considerable interest as it is probably the most authentic version that has yet appeared. It is slightly different from any hitherto published. For instance the words Colonel Mathias is said to have used are : "Charge magazines. Fix bayonets." And when this order had been obeyed—"Men of the Gordon Highlanders listen to me. The General says the position must be taken at all hazards, and we will take it in front of the whole Division. Let every man follow his own officers and section leaders and don't stop." The pipers were then ordered to the front and Col. Mathias sprang forward and called to the regiment to "come on." The story is also told of how, as the regiment charged up the rocks, and Col. Mathias, like everybody else, got blown, Color-Sergeant Mackie lent him a hand and was heard to say—"ye're gaun verra strong for an auld mon," though the colonel is noted for his comparatively youthful appearance. The rest of the story is now history.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Egypt, expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, at 5 a.m. :—

Anderson, Mr J C
Apcar, Mrs A
Badcock, Mr C F
Bonnand, Col
Burney, Major H H
Bell, Capt C
Crichton, Mr and Mrs
Calman, Mr D
Carter, Miss
Elliott, Mr R W
Francis, Mr and Mrs
Franklin, Mr J
Fraser, Mr D
Glover, Mr T
Gase, Mr
Harris, Mr F G
Hamilton, Mr F E
Hannath, Mr de
Hunfrey, Capt and Mrs
Molloy, Mr A J
Hooper, Mrs
Harvey, Mr J J
Irwin, Col
James, Mr W H
Joshi, Mr B B
Koch, Mr M
Lafone, Capt E M and Mrs
McAlpin, Mr F D
Marshall, Mr
Macpherson, Mr J
Moxon, Miss
Mackintosh, Mr
Marsden, Mr E
Martin, Mr G H
Maclean, Mr C J
Oodharam, Mr J
Pipe, Mr H J
Pope, Mr C F
Pryde, Mr R
Rich, Bandmaster and Mrs
Ryland, Mr E A
Roche, Mrs and infant
Richmond, Mr T
Searight, Mr G L
Sturrock, Mrs
Stevenson, Miss
Swifte, Mr L C
Seargin, Col
Smart, Miss
Timins, Capt and Mrs
Twain, Mr H H
Tremearne, Mr S
Thompson, Mr F J
Vans Agnes, Mr C E P
Vago, Mrs, Mrs, child and infant
Wood, Mr G E
Wadia, Mr R
Wadia, Mrs and infant
Wood, Major St Leger

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS AND EXAMINATIONS.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

THE quality of the graduates that used to be turned out by the University in past days was far superior to the class of men who succeed now-a-days in getting the usual diploma of merit from the alma mater. It cannot be that the youths of the present generation are inferior in any way to their predecessors in intellectual gifts as education has always been on the increase, and the facilities for acquiring knowledge have been considerably enhanced. I am forcibly struck by the limited amount of knowledge that the graduates ordinarily appear to possess, and the total want of resourcefulness displayed by them impressed upon me the necessity of ascertaining the causes which have led to these undesirable results. To get any satisfactory information on this point was not such an easy task as might appear at first sight. However, after carefully discussing the question with some of the sympathetic professors and distinguished graduates of the local University, it was forcibly pointed out to me that the present educational degeneration or rather falling off in the standard of efficiency was mainly attributable to the system of selection of examiners now prevailing. At the English Universities (specially Oxford and Cambridge) great caution is exercised in not appointing professors who prepare students for examinations within their jurisdiction. It is endeavoured as far as possible to procure examiners who are not at all likely to be connected with the examinees in any way. No arguments are necessary to establish the superiority of the English system over the one resorted to at Bombay. If the candidates attend the lectures of the examiners, an irresistible temptation is placed in their way to cram the notes of such lectures and dispense with general and independent reading. It is this general reading that improves the man and not the mechanical process of getting up a few text books and notes of lectures delivered by professors at the different colleges of Bombay. In this way the very object for which education is intended is defeated and the acquisition of culture becomes a question of impossibility. Without independent reading and thought no opportunity is allowed to the mind to develope itself and display its intrinsic worth. Mastication takes place but the powers of digestion are totally impaired. If the candidate knows that he has a fair chance of passing any examination purely by learning by rote the notes of his college lecturers and glancing over the text-books once or twice he will not show himself so much wanting in common sense as to indulge in any extraneous reading. He religiously believes in obtaining the maximum examination result with the minimum amount of labour. In this way also the students of one college are likely to get an undue advantage over those of another which fact in itself is worthy of the most serious consideration.

The only way out of the difficulty seems to be for the Syndicate to modify the present mode of the appointment of examiners. Perhaps it will be urged by some that in Bombay the choice of selection of examiners is perforce restricted to the professorial class as learned men are to be found in the colleges only. But in answer to this I venture to submit with confidence that there are scores of gentlemen in the Indian Civil Service and in other professions who will be thoroughly qualified to act as examiners in any of the subjects prescribed by the University for the Arts course ; in medicine also there are many private practitioners holding the highest degrees it is possible to obtain. The new system if accepted will produce healthy and satisfactory results. If a complete observance of the scheme suggested is not practicable, it is at least capable of being adopted partially. No doubt there will be great difficulties in the way of civil servants, accepting examinerships firstly because they could not conveniently present themselves at the University centres for oral examinations and secondly, because the emoluments are too inadequate to make it worth their while to apply to the Syndicate for this patronage. In the Indian Civil Service there are many who possess high English University degrees and for that very reason they will make excellent examiners. If the civilians are not available for the reasons already mentioned, it will very likely be possible to procure examiners from amongst the learned professions of the outside public as well as from other presidencies. I am informed by some that a committee was appointed by the Senate to consider and report on this question, if my information be correct, then it appears that the committee hitherto has not taken any effective measures. The syndicate by taking the initiative in this matter at a time when those interested in the cause of education are freely discussing the situation will confer incalculable blessings alike on the students and the public. Besides the introduction of the English principle will enhance the prestige of the local University by the consequent improvement in the real educational attainments of the graduates.

M. A. A.

NEW RAILWAY STATION FOR DADUR.

THE following petition was sent by Mr. D. D. Jussawala to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway praying for the erection of new station at Dadur to which a favourable reply was received :—

To G. A. Barnett, Esq., Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company.

Sir,—We the undersigned passengers and pass holders beg to invite your kind attention to the great inconvenience we suffer in various ways at the Dadur station on your line. The down line platform of the above station has no waiting room but a very small shed for passengers. The shed is so very small and uncomfortable as to ill-protect the majority of us from wet during the rains and the burning heat of the sun during the hot season. On the down line platform there are only three benches out of which one is reserved for ladies, so the remaining two benches do not accommodate more than twelve passengers at a time. Some of us are often obliged to stand on the platform for want of sitting room on the above platform. There is also a necessity for an overbridge connecting the two platforms of the Dadur Station as without it there are always risks of accidents happening to passengers from crossing the line while going from one platform to tho other. A petition signed by Mr. Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy Jussawala and 105 others was sent to you on 3rd May 1895. Another petition signed by the above Mr. Dadabhoy and 123 others was sent to you on 12th July 1897. In a reply to the above petitions you graciously acknowledged the insufficiency of the accommodation at the Dadur Station and further stated that plans were being prepared for erecting a new Station. Nearly a year has elapsed since the last petition was sent to you and yet your petitioners do not see any signs of the erection of the new Station at Dadur. We therefore humbly request you that you will be pleased either to give orders for erecting a new Station at Dadur with an overbridge as soon as possible or for erecting a waiting room on the down line platforms with a sufficient number of seats for the accommodation of the passengers or at least you will kindly make arrangements for enlarging the present shed and placing some more benches for the convenience of the passengers. Some more benches are urgently needed at the down line platform for the accommodation of passengers.—We beg, &c.

(Sd.) DADABHOY DHUNJIBHOY JUSSAWALLA and 138 others.

11. June

Bombay, 22nd June 1898.

Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company.

No, 8556.

Mr. Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy Jussawalla Tardeo.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 11th instant, and the petition therewith forwarded, signed by yourself and others, regarding accommodation for passengers at Dadur Station, I have to inform you that the necessary sanction has been received for the construction of a new station at Dadur, which will meet all the requirements mentioned in the petition. We should have commenced operations before now, but difficulties arose in connection with land for a road to the station ; it is hoped however that before next rains set in, the new station will be ready for use. Meanwhile some additional benches will be placed on the down platform for the accommodation of passengers.—Yours, &c.

(Sd.) S. J. GARRETT, Ag. Secretary.

ALL telegraphic lines were interrupted between Delhi and Agra on Friday morning owing to a thunderstorm. Telegrams from Simla to the North-West Provinces and further down country had for a time to be sent *via* Lahore.

THE Chinese Emperor has appointed a number of officials to burn incense in order to propitiate "Tiene Lao-yeh" into sending rain, but still the sky remains cloudless and the rain cometh not. The wheat crop is ruined and the sprouting "kaoliang" also is getting yellow and sickly-looking in many provinces.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

THE FIRST BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

THE following account was given on June 2nd by the "New York Journal" of the first bombardment of Santiago by Admiral Schley :—

The outer fortifications of Santiago de Cuba are practically in ruins, particularly Morro Castle. Admiral Cervera's flagship was battered and charred. Some of her plates were broken and the machinery was injured. Foreign gunners recently imported sent projectiles from a battery of Krupp guns close to our ships, but none of Commodore Schley's vessels were struck. The whole of the American fleet will shortly be before the Spanish strongholds, prepared to effect their destruction or surrender. The Marblehead first made certain of the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago. She was cruising close to the harbour entrance, and found four Spanish cruisers, two torpedo-boat destroyers, and the old Reina Mercedes lurking behind the batteries at the mouth of the harbour. Commodore Schley made up his mind to draw the fire of the batteries with the object of making the enemy reveal the position of their new masked batteries, and of compelling the fleet to come out of port and fight.

Commodore Schley transferred his flag from the Brooklyn to the Massachusetts at noon, and two hours later the Massachusetts, the New Orleans, and the Iowa, in the order named, not more than a cable apart, steamed towards the entrance to the harbour of Santiago and within 4,000 yards of Morro Castle. The other ships of the blookading fleet lay two miles out with just headway enough for steering purposes.

The Massachusetts opened fire first, taking the Spanish flagship for her target. She first, despatched an eight inch shell, but it was not a good shot, almost as bad as the one which answered it. The Massachusetts then tried her 13in. guns, the Cristobal Colon, four batteries to the east side, one to the west, and one on the island in the middle of the channel, with their 10in. and 12 Krupps, answering shot for shot to our 6's, 8's, 12's, and 13's. The bombardment was noisy but not effective on either side at first. Both sides seemed unable to get the range. The American ships engaged steamed across in front of the batteries at full speed, then circled and passed again. Both sides had found the range by the time of the second passage, and began to shoot close. Several

SHELLS BURST RIGHT OVER THE IOWA,

and three fell dangerously near the New Orleans, while another dashed the spray against the bow of the Massachusetts. Meanwhile the American fire was eating its way into the forts, for when once the range was found few shots were wasted. The walls of Fort Morro began to crumble in many places and the fire from its guns was the first to slacken. Two men were seen standing on the highest parade during the first part of the engagement watching our fire through their telescopes, but later they disappeared in the explosion of the Massachusetts 13in. shells. After half an hour's firing both forts to the east and the one on the island were silenced. Five minutes later our ships ceased firing. The western battery and the Spanish flagship kept up the firing for 20 minutes longer. At one time a cheer went up from the American sailors and shouts were raised that the Cristobal Colon was on fire. It seemed so, after a shell from the Iowa had exploded on her, but the Spaniards appear to have soon extinguished the fire, for she kept on firing and fired the last gun in the action.

The Washington correspondent of the "World" declares that he has received the following facts on the best authority :—The orders sent from the Navy Department to Commodore Schley at Santiago were substantially that he was not to try to take Santiago or reduce the fortifications, and not to engage Admiral Cervera if he tried to escape until the Spanish fleet was sufficiently clear of the forts to be unable to receive the assistance of the guns of the land batteries. He was not to let Admiral Cervera escape, nor permit supplies or reinforcements to go into the harbour ; and he was to prevent the Spaniards from repairing or increasing the fortifications at the mouth of the harbour. On Tuesday morning the Spaniards began to repair and strengthen the fortifications at Morillo point, to the right of the entrance to the harbour. Commodore Schley discovered what was going on and at once prepared to stop it. The large ships of his squadron simply steamed past Morillo Point, firing as they went. The fire was concentrated on Morro Castle and the batteries on either side of it where men had been seen at work. The so-called bombardment lasted an hour and a-half. The Spaniards kept up a vigorous return fire, standing to their guns bravely. When Morro Castle was in ruins and abandoned, and when the last gun in the batteries near had been silenced Commodore Schley signalled to the ships to draw off. He had done exactly what he came to do. He paid no attention to the fire of the forts and batteries to the left of the harbour, as no work was proceeding on these. While the squadron was perhaps strong enough to force the harbour and capture the Spanish fleet he did not think of attempting to do so. The administration intend to capture Santiago, but the sea assault will not take place until all the battleships, monitors, and cruisers are assembled off Santiago. A land attack will be made at the same time, and the Americans will be aided by a force of insurgents who are daily in communication with commodore Schley."

WAR PLANS DISCLOSED.

The correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, writing from New York on June 2nd, says :—The Executive Government at Washington has been greatly disturbed by the unexpected publication of the letter sent yesterday by the War Secretary, Mr. Alger, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Reed, relative to the additional appropriations required for the war. The letter was confidential, and was made public through a mistake. This revelation of the plans of the War Department is likely to cause serious emb

place near the Tortugas islands where the blackguard Yankees had occasion to appreciate the valour and force of theSpanish arms. Those traitorous people have already seen that it is all the same to the Spaniard to fight against spurious sons, the filibusters (rebels), as against the miserable people who, while feigning friendship for Spain, have been protecting them for a long time. Spanish valour encounters no obstacles when it is a matter of saving Spanish honours. War inspires no fear in us, for from the most remote times the Iberian people are accustomed to sustain titanic strife, in which the greater the danger, the greater their valour. Thanks to it, the Spanish legions will parade triumphantly all over the world, dominating a great part of it. The Spanish people, when they find themselves engaged in what to other people appears an inverosimile(*sic*) war,will show the world what they are worth.

Unlike other nations collapse at the first reverses of fickle fortune, our valour increases, and it is the same to us whether we carry on one war or three (*sic*) as we are doing at the present time, without any regard to the number of our adversaries or the advantage they may possess over us in the strife. Spain fights for her honour, and it is a supreme aspiration, even though it be in the end a Numancia or a Sagunto. The Yankee hogs will have an imperishable remembrance of the Spaniards.

Iloilo, May 28.

The villanous American nation, in whose breast exist citizens with fabulous fortunes, will certainly not be able to present such examples of patriotism is being shown by the Spanish capitalists, on account of the war we are sustaining with those miserable creatures.

The charitable Marquis of Comillas, with that public spirit which distinguishes the good Spaniard, has again made patent that love he cherishes for Spain, by swelling the general subscription to the war fund with a contribution of dols. 1,200,000—a fabulous sum to be ceded in this way to a nation.

(The Marquis de Comillas is the champion Government jobber of Spain and the biggest bloodsucker in the country.—Translator.)

Another opulent banker, Senor Arnus of Barcelona, has also subscribed dols. 1,000,000.

With such splendid donations we shall not be surprised if, in the very first moments, the national subscription should reach the incredible sum of dols. 150,000,000.

We feel certain the blackguard Yankees will not do the same. Let that traitorous people learn from the noble Spaniard, who gives, not alone his blood, but all that he has, impelled by his incomparable love for his country.

As our readers will see from the telegrams taken from the Hongkong papers which we reproduce in another part of the present issue, a division of our glorious squadron will soon arrive out in these islands to gain as complete a triumph in these waters as that obtained in the proximity of Cuba.

How worthy of admiration is this vitality of our beloved Spain!

We have heard it assured that news has been received in this town of our valiente fleet, after having destroyed that of the Americans at Cayo Tortugas, took possession of Cayo, Hueso (the stamping ground of the Cuban rebels in the U. S.), and disembarked a body of troops, invading with them part of the enemy's territory.

At the pace we are going in our fight with the United States, the Yankees are getting something they will remember all their lives. It is one thing to vociferate in Washington and another thing to fight with Spaniards.

REPORTED TREACHERY AMONGST THE REBELS.

DESTRUCTION OF RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

A special correspondent in Manila City, on May 27, writes:—Reports are current in the city that treachery has broken out amongst the rebels. The origin of these reports may be Spanish, and are, therefore, untrustworthy, but I believe that many of the ex-rebels are anxious to gain the reward of dols. 25,000 offered by the Spanish authorities for the capture of Aguinaldo dead or alive. It is stated that the rebel leader Jocson has been betrayed by his party and shot, the excuse being that he was suspected of being a Spanish spy. (We understand that suspicion had already attached to Jocson before she left Hongkong.) The ex-rebel Trias, formerly Secretary to Aguinaldo and now Major of a regiment of native military and loyal to Spain, has vowed that he will capture Aguinaldo dead or alive and earn the reward offered by the authorities.

So far as I can see with so many dissensions amongst the rebel forces, it would be better for Admiral Dewey and the General coming over to command the forces, to rely on their own resources rather than upon the rebels. After the first successes of the American arms, the natives will rapidly defect and join the American side.

From the provinces reports reach me that would tend to show the spread of the revolutionary movement. Riots continue in the provinces of Pangasinan, Zambales and La Union. The rebels have burned many churches and convents throughout these provinces, and in La Union killed four Spaniards and one priest.

The ex-rebel Baldemero Aguinaldo was executed by Trias for refusing to fight against his cousin General Emilio Aguinaldo. Baldemero was fomerly an active rebel leader, but became a commander of a native regiment of militia and loyal to the Spanish authorities at the time of the general pardon.

PROCLAMATIONS BY AGUINALDO.

I send you a free translation of three proclamations issued by Aguinaldo. It is evident from these that he assumes the position of Dictator, with an Advisory Council, and that he supporters hope soon to establish a native administration under the protection and probably with the assistance of the United States of America:—

FIRST PROCLAMTION.

To my beloved Countrymen,—

Under certain conditions, I accepted the peace proposals of Don Pedro Paterno, afterwards confirmed with the Captain General of these Islands, laying down my arms and handing over the strong army directly under my control in the belief that in so doing I would be acting in a manner more beneficial for my country than by carrying on the insurrection with the poor resources at my command. But as some of these conditions have not been complied with, as a portion of my army was discontented and refused to give up its arms, and as none of the reforms I stipulated for to place my country on a level with other civilised countries have been carried into effect, after a lapse of five months,—nothing to place us on a level with our neighbours the Japanese, who have nothing to envy in other civilised nations, as shewn by their vigour and ability in the recent war with China,—I recognise that the Spanish Government is impotent to resist certain elements (the Friars) which constantly place obstacles in the way of the progress of the country. Their fatal influnce is one of the main causes of the rebellion.

As the great and powerful nation of the United States of North America has come forward to offer us a disinterested protection that we may gain our liberty, I have returned to assume the supreme command of my army in the hope that we may realise our highest aspirations. I hereby establish a Dictatorship, emitting decrees on my own responsibility with the advice of a Council of well-informed persons, until I have completey dominated these Islands, when an Assembly, constitutional and republican, can be formed, and a President and a Cabinet elected, when I will resign the command of these hosts into the President's hands.

(Signed) EMILIO AGUINALDO.

Cavite, 24th May, 1898.

SECOND PROCLAMATION.

(Gobierno Dictatorial Filipinas)

Philippines,—As our military operations should begin in a few days and as this Dictatorship is in my hands, and being aware that the Spanish Government proposes to send a Commission for the purpose of treating with us for the maintenance of Spanish authority, and being determined not to admit of any such negotiations in view of the utter failure of former negotiations on account of the Spanish Government failing to fulfil its promises, and also taking into account that in this town various persons are going about employed as spies by the Spanish Government; as General-in-Chief of this teritory, I order as follows:—

I.—That civilians or military men who may enter this territory on a parleying commission without presenting a flag of truce, as ordained by International Law, and even if they do present the flag without having the necessary documentary credentials testifying to their character and personality, will be considered as spies and shot.

II.—Any Philippine who might undertake the Commission referred to in Article I. will be considered as a traitor to his country, and will be condemned to be hung by the neck in a public place for the space of two hours, with a board affixed to his body, bearing the words: 'Traitor to his country.'

III.—The civilian or military man, who, being in our territory, passes over to the enemy disclosing secrets of war or supplying plans of our fortifications will also be considered as a traitor and shot.

(Signed.) EMILIO AGUINALDO.

Cavite, 24th May, 1898.

THIRD PROCLAMATION.

(Gobierno Dictatorial Filipinas.)

Philippines.—The Great North American nation, the lover of true liberty and therefore desirous of liberating our country, oppressed and subjugated by the tyranny and despotism of its rulers, has shown us a protection as decided as it is disinterested (considering us sufficiently civilised and able to govern this unhappy shore ourselves), and to maintain the high opinion the never-too-highly praised great nation of North America has formed of us, we should abominate all such acts as are likely to alienate that favourable opinion. What are these acts! Pillage and robbery of every description; violence, either personal or against property. For the purpose of avoiding international complications during our campaign, I order as follows:—

I.—That the lives and property of all foreigners are to be respected. Included in this denomination are the Chinese and also all Spaniards who neither directly nor indirectly have constributed to the bearing of arms against us.

II.—That the lives and property of our enemies who lay down their arms will be equally respected.

III.—That in the same way all hospitals and ambulances, as also the persons and effects therein, together with the staff on duty there, will be respected, unless hostility is displayed.

IV.—Those who disobey what is laid down in the three former Articles will be tried by summary court-martial and shot, if by such disobedience they have been the cause of assassinations, fires, robbery or violence

(Signed) EMILIO AGUINALDO.

Given in Cavite, 24th May, 1898.

Manila, June 1.

Since I wrote the foregoing I have received reliable information showing that the influence of Aguinaldo is again firmly established throughout the Island of Luzon. Thousands of rebels are enlisting under his flag, flocking in from all the provinces, and Aguinaldo has commenced his advance on Manila from Cavite, driving back the Spanish outposts near the River Zapote.

The Spaniards attacked the rebels entrenched position at Zapote on Monday, May 30, and were driven back with heavy losses. The fighting lasted for ten hours and was of a bloodthirsty nature. The Spanish losses in killed and wounded is admitted to be about 500. Having repulsed their assailants, the rebels were ordered by Aguinaldo to advance, driving back the Spaniards, who offered a stubborn resistance; and occupying both banks of the River Zapote. It is evident that the rebels are now well armed, not only with rifles but with the field guns and machine, guns, which they use with deadly effect. Their position is strong, and as the fighting strength appears to be about 5,000, they are likely to renew the attack and close in upon the city The Spanish forces engaged here were the 4th, 6th and 11th Regiments of Cazadores, with several companies of the 68th, 70th and 74th Native Regiments. During the engagements two companies of the 74th Regiment deserted, after killing their officers and annihilated a company of Spanish Infanteria Marina, of which only twelve survived.

On Tuesday, the 31st, a typhoon swept over Manila, increasing the suffering of the Spanish troops for whom it was impossible to forward commissariat stores. The Spanish General on learning his men were being driven back, sent out some 3,000 men as reinforcements, with some artillery, and as I write the Royal troops are attacking the rebel position, firing upon it with field and machine guns. The firing has been incessant for the last two hours, but the rebels are evidently holding their own.

The railway between Manila and Dagupan has been cut in eight places. Aguinaldo wrote the manager apologising for the step he was going to take, but stated it was necessary to do so in order to prevent the increase of food supplies of the city. He did not wish he said, to bombard the city, but to starve it into submission. I hear that at Guiguinto railway station a disgraceful massacre occurred. The rebels murdered three priests and some Spaniards, wounded a lady and trampled her child, a year old, to death. Food is still farily cheap and plentiful, but with the railway cut and the rebels closing in tail round us supplies will soon stop.

The American Admiral has stated his willingness to allow foreign residents to embark on board steamers in the bay, and there they will be safe.

The Province of Tarlac is in the hands of the rebels and it may be confidently predicted that the other provinces will follow. A sharp fight occurred in the Province of Bulacan. The Spaniards were outnumbered and defeated Colonel Pazos and the Governor of Cavite are reported to be in San Francisco de Malebon with 200 soldiers, besieged by the rebels. All the Spaniards in the provinces may be considered in imminent danger; there are no troops to protect them. The Spanish losses in the vicinity of Manilla have been very severe during the last three days, so that to conserve his strength the Captain General has ordered his men not to attack the rebels but to defend the outposts until they are rendered untenable and then fall back on Manila.

Manila, June 3.

A steamer proceeding to the lake district was fired on by the rebels yesterday, about eight miles up the River Pasig from Manila. The rebels hold the river banks stopping the food supply. The railway and telegraph lines to the Northern Provinces have been cut, so that no advices reach us from these provinces. The Spanish strength may be summed up as follows:—Europeans troops, 3000; native troops, 4000; volunteers about 2000. They are in good health and spirits. I notice that the food supply in the markets this morning is very much reduced. The city is still quiet.

I went out to Zapote yesterday and learned that though there were four hours continuous firing on the 1st, little or no damage was done on either side. The Spaniards had one man wounded. The impression I formed was that the rebels were merely making a feint in order to attract the attention of the Spaniards while Aguinaldo sent a large body of men across the river to take up a position on the hills to the north of Manila. The rebels report no casualties.

There are four hundred Spanish soldiers in Cavite taken by Aguinaldo's soldiers, including some priests a Colonel and several officers. Spain would have to send out a large army to regain her sway, for it is apparent the provinces are practically in the hands of the natives, and Aguinaldo's increasing power will induce those who are vacillating to throw in their lot with him. Wednesday's affair was most ridiculous. The Spaniards occupied one branch of the River Zapote, the rebels another, and there was some 407 or 500 yards distance intervening space of thick scrub. The rebels started the firing and the Spaniards blazed away for four hours into the scrub without seeing anything, and must have thrown away tons of ammunition without touching anybody. The battle of Monday, 30th May, was a great victory for the rebels. There appears to have been as many prisoners as killed and wounded, and the latter were numerous. The convent at Paranaque was full of wounded soldiers.

The city of Manila remains quite quite and orderly. The Luneta is full of carriages as usual. Steamers have been taken out of the river into the bay, ready for the receptions of the English and other foreign residents, but no one has gone as yet, except the Augustinian Nuns from the French Girls' College. The foreigners are considered safe, except in the event of street fighting.

It is reported that Felipe Buencamino, the Philippine General of all the loyal native militia, and the principal adviser of the Captain General has been caught and shot by Aguinaldo. Buencamino is said to have been sent over to Aguinaldo with an offer to make him a Spanish General if he would operate against the Americans. The Spaniards are in a tight hole and are trying all manner of means to get out of it.

From other sources we learn that Buencamino was not shot by Aguinaldo, but was detained in the rebel camp and was being well treated.

It is stated that Emilio Aguinaldo, while directing the attack of the rebels against the Spaniards, embarked on board a schooner, which had been protected with iron plates and carried several guns, and sailed round by Cavite to Manila, challenging the Spanish forts to fire upon him.

H. M. S. Linnet came in yesterday, but went off again this morning to Iloilo and Cebu, and, I believe, Labuan. It is not true that any action has been taken against the Spanish Admiral Montojo.

In the first engagement, the insurgents had 4 men killed—2 of these being Aguinaldo's cousins and a nephew of the rebel General. The total losses of the Spanish troops was 800 killed and wounded, while the rebels had only 30 killed.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN CAVITE PROVINCE.

CAPTURE OF SPANISH PRISONERS.

HUMANE CONDUCT OF AGUINALDO.

Writing from Manila Bay, June 3rd a correspondent says:—Aguinaldo and his followers have had several skirmishes and a very heavy engagement with the Spaniards, who have lost a very considerable number of men by death from rebel bullets and desertion. Large numbers have also been taken prisoners. The first of the rebel successes was the taking of the position between Old Cavite and Bacoor, near a powder magazine on the beach. On the 28th and 29th May, a strong force of Spanish marine infantry attacked the rebel positions. The skirmishing took place in country covered with thick tropical undergrowth, with streams and swamps, where it was impossible for the Spaniards to maintain regular military order, but admirably suited for the tactics of the insurrectos. The Spaniards were repulsed with great loss, and the insurgents captured about three hundred prisopers, including fifteen officers. The insurgents were only about six hundred strong, but after these successful repulses of the regular troops Aguinaldo reinforced his force with about a thousand men, who crossed over in canoes from Cavite to the mainland. The Spaniards still held the narrow neck of land connecting Cavite Peninsula with the mainland massing the bulk of their troops there. They also had a field gun in position. The rebels at Bacoor were, therefore, in a very perilous position should Spanish reinforcements be sent out from Manila, and, as it was impossible to send reinforcements round by land, the rebels had to cross the bay in canoes under a steady fire from the Spaniards on shore. As usual the Spanish shooting was erratic and the rebels landed without sustaining any great damage. The approach of Spanish troops from the direction of Manila was indicated by the sputtering fire of Mausers and the rattle of machine guns, while the Spanish troops at the magazine on the beach got upon the walls and waved their hats in wild enthusiasm. For over twenty minutes the steady fire continued, indicating a hot action was in progress, and then the firing stopped abruptly. The roar of heavy guns and the scream of projectiles came from four muzzle-loading guns at Cavite, pointing at the rebel position, and the rebels attacked the Spanish position in skirmishing order along the shore for about two miles. A rapid fire from the Spaniards failed to check their progress. The field-pieces at Bacoor Church were directed against the advancing rebels. About two o'clock one of the heavy guns at the rebel position at Cavite belched forth, the projectiles striking the water close by the magazine. This caused the white flag to be raised on the magazine, and the garrison in endeavouring to make their escape to Bacoor were caught in a trap by men sent round the rear of the position and were forced to surrender. The insurgents swarmed along the beach towards Bacoor, and shortly afterwards the rebel flag was flying over that place. About fifty Spaniards were also captured on the beach, and were marched to Bacoor. The rebels fired the town of Las Pinas, and the garison fled towards Manila. Some desperate fighting took place round Bacoor Church, until the red and blue and half-white diamond ensign of the rebels was hoisted there. The battery at Cavite did good service, the heavy guns pelting round the headquarters of the Spaniards in the church at Old Cavite, and as night fell the white flag was hoisted over the earthworks commanding the peninsula leading from Cavite to the mainland.

A typhoon swept over Manila on the evening of the 30th and all day on the 31st, but by June 1 its force was spent. On that morning 4,000 Spanish troops marching along the road from Manila to the relief of their comrades in Cavite Province who had had severe fighting with the rebels, a narrow defile on the road being successfully held by about 500 insurgents with four small field-guns. The insurgents captured Imus on 31t May, taking 250 prisoners, a large quantity of arms and armaments. From a position on a bridge at Old Cavite the rebels harassed the Spaniards in the Old Church there. On June 2, Aguinaldo proceeded against San Francisco de Malebon, and took 500 Spanish prisoners, including the Governor of the Province, the Colonel of Infantry and a large number of other officers. The town of Butaan, on the opposite shore of Manalia Bay, was also captured, with 100 prisoners. The rebels are, therfore, practically in possession of the whole province of Cavite and have 1,600 Spanish prisoners, and have supplied themselves with a large increase to their armament. The rebels are treating their prisoners with great kindness, and have given them comfortable quarters at Cavite.—*China Mail.*

TAKING OVER WEI-HAI-WEI.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE JAPANESE.

THE Japanese occupation of Wei-hai-wei writes a correspondent of the *North China Herald*, is a thing of the past. The Dragon flag once more floats in the breeze. This will be but for three or four days and then the Union Jack will take its place. Last week the harbour presented a lively appearance with transports coming and going. On the 21st inst. an offic ial banquet was given by the Chinese to speed the parting guests, and the place was then formally received back Yesterday amid a salvo of guns the remainder of the garrison sailed for home. During the past few days the natives have reaped quite a harvest. Quantities of materials have been bought up at cheap rates, and hundreds of coolies have been employed for some time at about double the usual rate of wages. Officials, merchants, and the people generally speak well of the "Tungyang yen," who for three years past have lived in their midst. One wonders if at the end of twenty years Englishmen will be as well spoken of.

THE COMING OF THE BRITISH.

A few days since H.M.S. Narcissus and the torpedo-boat destroyer Fame arrived here. On Sunday the Alacrity came steaming into the bay. To-day is the anniversary of the Queen's birthday. All the ships of war in the harbour are making a great display of bunting. These include two Chinese craft and a Japanese gunboat. At noon salutes were fired from the Japanese and Chinese ships as well as from the British. This is as it should be. To-morrow the Admiral with a few other ships is expected. Then the place will be received over by the British. It is a graceful act and shows good-will on the part of the Japanese Government to be represented on this occasion. For I suppose the above-mentioned gunboat is waiting here with that object in view.

BLUEJACKETS AND MARINES.

Early on Monday morning British sailors were landed to look after public property on Liukungtao: and Marines came ashore to take charge of the barracks vacated by the Japanese on the mainland. Probably the English will in this matter follow the lead of China and make the Island the Naval Depot, and put the soldiers in quarters on the mainland.

DISAPPOINTED ENTERPRISE.

Two Europeans, non-British subjects, have had, it is to be hoped, a salutary lesson given them. They had rented premises on Liukungtao and fitted them up as a drinking shop to which was given the high-sounding name "The Victoria Hotel." The authorities came down upon them, whitewashed over the name, and told them to leave the place. Chinese who were letting up similar places also got quite a scare. They were told that they would have to clear out at twenty-four hours' notice. But this was not enforced, though all intoxicating drinks had to be put away. All too soon there will be all too many of such places. But it seems they must come in the proper way and be under the control of the authorities. Moral: there is one thing a person may not do even in a British Crown possession. Moral No. 2: it does not do to be too previous, for it is not every early bird that catches the worm.

JOINT OWNERSHIP.

Over Wei-hai-wei, for more than a week past the Union Jack and Dragon flag have floated side by side. The question in the mind of interested spectators is how soon the latter will finally disappear. At Port Arthur, we hear, the arrangement lasted for eight days. It is generally expected that in this also England will follow the lead of her great Northern antagonist.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Captain King Hall of H.M.S. Narcissus and Mr. Hopkins, Consul at Chefoo were appointed Commissioners to take over the place and to draw up regulations for its good government. From its very nature we presume the arrangement is but temporary. One stringent rule is that no houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks may be opened on Linkungtao, by any private individual. Breach of this rule will be punished by accumulative fines.

PROHIBITION AT WORK.

A day or two after the above rule had been promulgated occasion arose for proving that the authorities meant what they said. A Chinese who had opened a place for selling vile native spirts, with its usual accompaniments in Chinese Ports, was turned off the island. The next morning bright and early he was found to be back again. As his expulsion had been made as public as possible it was felt that something that would impress the popular mind must be attempted. And to somebody or other, probably to Lieutenant Grant of the Narcissus, acting Governor of the island, came the inspiration.

TO CUT OFF THE MAN'S TAIL.

The representative of British Power in co-operation with the Chinese Commissioners court-martialled the offender; sentence was passed and the unhappy wretch left the island minus his pig-tail. Literally and figuratively it was a good stroke, and has made a deep impression on the people generally, more so than fine or imprisonment would ever have done. It probably will soon be known and spoken of for miles around.

NO OUTSIDERS WANTED.

The two Europeans mentioned in my last, writes the correspondent, later, as having been ordered to leave Liukungtao, returned to the mainland and rented a house to be called the Family House. But even there British authority followed them and they had to leave Wei-hai-wei itself. There are printed notices to the effect that no "Foreigner" will be allowed to do business at Wei-hai-wei without permission from the British authorities. The term probably includes British subjects. At present it is not recognised that any outsiders have the right to settle here. Later on such a claim may be allowed.

INVESTITURE OF THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR WITH THE G. C. S. I.

SATURDAY the 21st will be regarded as a red-letter day in the annals of the present Sultan's reign, says a Zanzibar paper, for on that day, Her Majesty's Representative in Zanzibar, formally invested His Highness Seyd Hamoud bin Mahomed bin Said with the Insignia of the Order of the Star of India as a mark of Her Majesty's esteem and of her appreciation of the wise and beneficent rule that has existed the Sultanate since the accession of His Highness.

Sir Arthur Harding rose, and bowing to the Sultan, proceeded to read in English the following Address announcing the bestowal of the decoration:—

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress having been graciously pleased to confer upon your Highness the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, has commanded me, through Her Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to deliver to you the Insignia of that Most Exalted Order, and formally to invest you with them.

May I be permitted to assure you, Sir, of the deep gratification which I feel at being privileged to convey to your Highness the mark of Her Majesty's esteem for your person and of Her appreciation of the wisdom with which since your accession the throne you have governed this Sultanate of Zanibar.

I would wish to join to my respectful congratulations on this occasion the expression of a fervent hope that your Highness may by the favour of the Almighty be preserved for many years to come to continue to extend to your subjects the blessings of a just and enlightened Government.

That ended, Her Majesty's Agent proceeded to invest His Highness with the various Insignia of the Order, commencing with the broad white Mantle or Sash, clasped at the left side with the Collar, and finally affixed to his Highness' breast the badge. Immediately this had been done, the band struck up the British National Anthem, and by means of a preconcerted signal the battery stationed a short way along the Mnazi-Moja road were notified and immediately boomed forth a Royal Salute of 21 guns.

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THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commenced yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided.

MURDER BY A HINDU WOMAN.

SENTENCED TO LIFE TRANSPORTATION.

Baji, a Hindu woman, about 25 years of age, was charged on the coroner's inquisition and also by the magistrate before whom she was tried, with committing murder on the 10th May last by causing the death of one Geeta, a child of about three and a-half years of age. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, appeared to prosecute; Mr. Raikes, defended the prisoner. The following gentlemen were empannelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. R. A. English, Foreman.

Mr. Bhaaram Ragoba.
Mr. F. W. Cresswell.
Mr. Nanabai B. Masani.
Mr. Munjee Currimbhoy.
Mr. E. H. Elsworthy.
Mr. W. John Dean.
Mr. Rupsing M. Lowjee.
Mr. S. M. Kataagar.

The Advocate-General in opening the case said that the prisoner Baijee was charged with having murdered a girl named Geeta about three and a-half years old on the evening of Tuesday the 10th May last. The girl was missing all night and her dead body was found on the following morning in the Babula Tank. The charge against the prisoner was that she murdered the child by pushing her into the tank. The prisoner was the first wife of a man called Bala Narayen, Geeta being the child of the second wife of Balu. The prisoner lived with Balu and his second wife and the child Geeta and another child in a house in Dungree not very far from the County Jail. On the evening of the 10th May the child went out, and the prisoner also went out about the same time, and she child never returned to the house alive. It would be proved in evidence that the last that was seen of that girl alive was in the company of the prisoner on the evening of that day at the corner of the County Jail. The man Balu, on being told that was seen was her dead body being found in the tank. The evidence against the prisoner consisted partly of her statement made before the coroner, which would be put in evidence, and which went to show that she pushed the child into the tank. She made a long statement dealing with the whole course of her life for many years, and stating the reasons which made her do that. It was an important piece of evidence, and it would be for the jury to consider whether that statement was one which could be relied upon. It appeared that when the child left the house on the morning of the day in question, she had round her neck a small silver ornament, practically of very little value, which was called *sari* or *hansli*. When the child's body was discovered the next morning from the tank, the *hansli* was not on it. It would appear from the evidence that on the evening of the 10th May, the prisoner had offered the "hansli" for sale to a goldsmith, named Manekchand, who kept a shop close to the County Jail. The prisoner admitted before the magistrate and the coroner that that she had offered the "hansli" for sale to the goldsmith. The ornament must have been removed from the neck of the child before it was thrown into the water. If the jury believed the statement made by the prisoner, and the evidence of Manekchand, the goldsmith, and another goldsmith to whom the prisoner had gone for the sale of the ornament, there could be no doubt whatever that the prisoner who removed the "hansli" from the neck of the child before it got into the water. She appeared to have thrown the ornament into a drain in front of a stabie not far from the goldsmith's shop, and it was found by a coachman who took possession and afterwards delivered it over to the police. The jury would have to consider two questions, first, whether the girl Geeti met her death by being pushed into the tank, and secondly supposing they were of opinion that the prisoner was the person who pushed her into the tank, whether the evidence was such as to prove that she was guilty of the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder. The child was about three and half years old. The Advocate-General then read the sections of the Penal code under which the prisoner was charged and proceeded to read evidence.

Mr. Pestonjee Dorabjee Shroff, a plan-maker, submitted a plan of the place where the offence was alleged to have been committed.

Balu Narayen, a mason living at Dungri, being examined by the Advocate-General said that the prisoner was his wife, whom he married about 12 years ago. He married another wife, named Bhagu about eight years ago. The prisoner, who had no children, used to work as coal-labourer and earned about eight or ten annas a day. His second wife Bhagu did not work as she was not in good health. On the morning of the day he last Geeta was missing she had on her neck a *hansli*, worth about a rupee and a-quarter. When he came home at about 9 o'clock at night he was informed that the child was missing. He met the prisoner near the jail in company with a police peon, and on his enquiring of her she said that she was not able to find the child. At about 9 o'clock the following morning, a policeman came and informed him that the body of the child was found floating in the tank, and he accordingly went and saw the body, from which the *hansli* was missing. His two wives sometimes quarrelled.

In cross-examination, the witness said that the family generally lived on good terms.

Bhagi, the second wife of Balu, was next examined, who corroborated the last witness.

Mr. Allen F. Turner, the coroner, was next examined. He said he held the inquest on the body of the girl on the 11th May last. On that day he took down the statement of the prisoner, which was interpreted to him by Mr. Ramchandra Visram, an inspector to the coroner, who was at the time also doing the duty of the interpreter, who had been granted a month's leave.

Mr. Raikes: Did you take it down as a confession?

Witness: I took it down as a statement.

Did you take it on oath?—Oh dear, no.

How was she examined, in the same way as others were examined?—I read over to Bhaji the evidence of previous witnesses, and on my asking her if she had questions to put to those witnesses she said that she wanted to make a statement.

His lordship: She volunteered the statement upon your offering to her to read the depositions?—Yes, my lord.

Mr. Raikes: How did she come before you?—She was brought before me by the police.

And when you read over the statement to her, you read it out to her as that of an accused person?—I read over the depositions to her in order that she might put questions to witnesses if she thought it proper to do so. I always do so.

Witness continuing said when he took down the woman's statement, none of the police officers was present. No questions were put to her. She made the statement without any question being put to her. He had two officers under him, the inspector and the interpreter, Mr. Ramchander interpreted the statement.

Did you affirm him as interpreter?—No.

The Advocate-General: The gentleman had previously been an interpreter.

Mr. Ramchandra Visram, inspector to the coroner, examined by the Advocate-General, said that he interpreted the statement made by the prisoner, who put her mark to it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, the witness said that he had been twenty-eight years in the service of the coroner. No affirmation was administered to him before he interpreted. He was sworn as interpreter when he joined service as interpreter about 28 years ago. He had ceased to become an interpreter for the last 15 or 16 years, though he occasionally interpreted on his former affirmation.

The Advocate-General having tendered the statement to court, Mr. Raikes objected to its being put in evidence. Mr. Raikes contended that under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Oaths Act, the statement which interpreted by an officer, who was not sworn, was not admissible in evidence.

His lordship pointed out that under the provision of the Oaths Act, the omission did not render the evidence invalid.

A long discussion having ensued on the question, his lordship ruled that the statement was admissible, and it was put in evidence.

The Advocate-General read the statement, which was a long one, and which went to show that her husband ill-treated her and made her work, her daily earnings being pocketed by him. She admitted having taken the child from the house to the tank and pushed it in. She removed the silver ornament from the neck of the child before it was thrown into the water. She took it to a goldsmith for the purpose of being sold, but as he would not purchase it, she threw it away.

Other corroborative evidence was then adduced.

Mr. Lang read to the jury the statement the prisoner had made before the magistrate.

In answer to the judge, prisoner said she stated before the Coroner that she pushed the girl into the water of the tank. She now retracted the statement, saying she did not do so. She did not know what she stated before the Coroner, because she was not sheen in her senses. She denied having taken the *sirree* to the goldsmith. She had no more to say.

There were no witnesses for the defence, and Mr. Lang briefly summed up the evidence for the prosecution, submitting that the charge of murder had been established against the prisoner.

Mr. Raikes, in addressing the jury for the defence, said he had not cross-examined the witnesses for the prosecution at any great, length because the believed the case for the prosecution was very weak. The evidence showed that the accused and the girl Gheeti were on very good terms, and there was nothing strange in the fact that the former gave a mango to the latter. Another piece of evidence was that the accused threw away a *sirree* belonging to the child pear a gutter. It was found by a ghorawalla, and there was not the least concealment about it. It was hardly credible that the accused would commit the crime for the bangle, for she had had many an opportunity of getting possession of the bangle without getting herself into serious risk. Commenting upon the evidence, the learned counsel asked if it was not extremely improbable that the accused would push the girl into the water of the tank [at a place where she was] almost sure to be detected, because it was only a few paces distant from a crowded thoroughfare in the early pat of the evening. There was no evidence against the accused except the statement she was said to have made before the Coroner. That statement was improbable upon the face of it in several particulars, especially from the manner in which the particulars had been put together. The learned counsel said it would be entirely unsafe to convict the accused upon the statement she was said to have made.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the macerial question for them to consider was whether the accused pushed the girl into the water of the tank or not. His Lordship referred to the evidence touching the circumstances in which the accused stood in relation to her husband and his second wife, and the circumstances under which the father went out in search of the girl in the evening. The dead body of the child was found in the tank on the morning of the 11th May, when an enquiry took place before the Coroner. On the morning of the 14th May, the accused took the police to the shop of the goldsmith, who corroborated the statement that she had offered him the child's ornament for sale. She was last seen in the company of the child on the 10th May, and she had not been able to explain where she had been that evening or what became of the child. It would be unsafe to convict the accused upon her statement only unless it was corroborated by other independent evidence. The jury had to consider the answers made by the accused and see how far they were true in relation to the independent evidence of the police, the ghorawalla and the goldsmith.

The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the prisoner guilty of murder, with a very strong recommendation to mercy.

The prisoner had nothing to say when asked why sentence should not be passed upon her according to law.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner the jury had unanimously found her guilty of murder, and in his Lordship's opinion, no other verdict could possibly have been returned. His Lordship had been considering whether, looking to the serious crime she had committed, he should pass a lesser sentence upon her; and he had been considering the strong recommendation to mercy which the jury had made. Looking to all the circumstance and the recommendation of the jury, his Lordship sentenced prisoner to transportation for life.

The court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

THE FIRE AT MANDVIE.

THE following is the official report submitted by Superintendent Grennon to the Commissioner of Police, on Sunday morning, regarding the fire, which broke out on Saturday night in Ahmedabad Street, Mandvie:—

About 12 midnight (Saturday) a fire broke out in a godown in Ahmedabad Street, in which were stored 10,500 bales of pressed raw cotton. On an alarm of fire being raised, several of the Municipal fire-brigade engines, under the orders of Mr. Weston, the acting head of the Fire Brigade, and also a number of European Police officers immediately repaired to the spot. By the time the fire engines arrived, the whole of the building and its contents had been enveloped in flames and had also set fire to the top floor of a four-storeyed building which is immediately at the back of the burning godown and facing into Baroda Street. The fire-brigade speedily got to work and with an ample supply of water succeeded in extinguishing, the fire, which had broken out on the top floor of the four-storeyed house, but not before damage to the extent of Rs 5000 had been done to the building. The fire in the godown had been well got under by 1-45 a.m. However, owing to the nature of the burning material (pressed cotton) and the difficulty of getting at or removing the bales, it will, I fear, take several days before the smouldering bales are extinguished. The godown which has been completely destroyed by the fire, leaving only a semblance of the outer walls, belongs to Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., and is insured with the Royal Insurance Company for Rs. 15,000 The damage to the building (godown) is estimated at Rs. 15,000. The cotton (10,500 bales) belongs to Shamji and Co., and value at nine lakhs of rupees, and is insured in full with the following Insurance Company's:—Royal Wallace and Northern Insurance Companies. The cause of the fire is not up to the present known. The cotton had been stored from time to time during the past two months and a-half in the godown, the last instalment being about fifteen days ago or shortly after the break of the monsoon. The alarm of fire was first raised by one Keshewji, who has a shop closeby. At the time the fire broke out a fairly strong breeze was blowing from the south-west, and from which corner also the fire broke out. The total value of damage done is estimated at nine lakhs and a-half of rupees. The godown was opened yesterday at 1 p.m., as usual, and closed at 4p.m., an hour earlier than other days owing to it being a Saturday. Only two persons were in the godown from the time it was opened to the time it was closed, viz., one of the servants of the firm, named Velji, and one Dharamdas Jumnadas, who attend the godown daily on behalf of the Bombay Bank.

Superintendent Grennan, in a further report made by him to the Commissioner of Police yesterday morning states:—

The fire at the cotton godown is still smouldering Only one fire engine is now at the place. From what one saw yesterday morning, viz., the difficulty the several representatives of the insurance companies had in obtaining labourers to remove the bales of cotton from the godown, I think the time has come for the creation of a salvage corps for Bombay. Certainly had such been in existence their services would have been (as on many former occasions, had such a corps been in existence) of great value in saving property.

THE KARACHI TRAGEDY.

THE "Sind Times" publishes the following fuller particulars:—A brutal murder, coupled with an attempt at murder, was perpetrated here shortly after midnight on Sunday last, when, Mr. Patrick Murphy, Superintendent of the Mansfield Import Yard, residing in the Depot Lines, was hacked to death by a Sikh named Jowarsing, who inflicted three ghastly wounds with an axe, one on the neck, another on the head, and a third on the face, while his victim lay asleep in bed, medical opinion going to show that each one of the wounds in itself was sufficient to cause death, being about three to four inches deep, and that Mr. Murphy must have expired almost without a groan. The murderer then attacked Mrs Murphy who was sleeping on another cot in the same room, but awoke after the murderer had done her husband to death, severely wounding her with the same weapon about the face and neck, and partially severing one hand from the wrist. Mrs. Murphy, it is said, after lying unconscious for some time, regained consciousness and managed to drag herself to her mother's room, and there fainted from the exertions. Her mother awaking became alarmed, but did not realise the ghastly nature of the tragedy which had taken place, and believing that her daughter was only in a fit went to summon the husband, who to her horror she found was lying in a pool of blood in his bed quite dead. She immediately roused the others in the house, and sent off the eldest son of the deceased to acquaint some friends near by of what had occurred, and before long a number of people had assembled in

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

We give below the references to the work of individual Municipalities contained in the "Report on Municipal taxation and expenditure in the Bombay Presidency," for the year 1896-97 :—

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

The Collector states :

"Ahmedabad.—The administration continues to be well conducted under the Honourable Mr. Ranchhodlal but cannot be expected to be all that can be desired in details till the amendment of the Municipal Act allows of the appointment of an executive officer of better and with larger powers than it is possible at present. The number of arrears of Municipal cases increases."

"Viramgaum.—Financial struggles prevent improvement. Administration depends largely on the Mamletdar."

"Dholka.—Praiseworthy efforts are being made to improve sanitary conditions by another drainage scheme. The success of the eastern drainage scheme has been marked."

"Gogha has a non-official President who takes great interest in his work. The town was kept very clean as far as I could judge in walking about it during the plague scare."

The other Municipalities, are classed as "fair," but it is remarked that the administration depends largely upon Government officials.

KAIRA DISTRICT.

Mr. Bagnell writes :

"Nadiad has done a good year's work under the careful guidance of the President Mr. Purshottamdas. He took prompt and energetic measures to keep out the plague from Nadiad."

"Anklesvar.—Administration was also as it should be under the surpervision of Mr. D'Souza and Rao Saheb Devshankar."

"Kapadvanj has also worked well under the guidance of the Vice-President and the Nagar Seth Premabhai."

"Mehmedabad, Anand and Matar are managed by Government officers, and they have done a fair amount of work. After the departure of Mr. Motilal Kalra has deteriorated in efficiency."

"The administration of Borsad, Umreth, Od and Mahudha Municipalities was not efficient, as members take little or no interest in matters Municipal and the Boards cannot, after providing the routine expenses save sufficient to allot money for works of public utility. I have placed Borsad in the last degree as I had much to say against its administration in my remarks on the Municipal Annual Report of that body."

BROACH DISTRICT.

Mr. Candy write :

"The Collector is President of Broach and having a good deal of leisure is able to devote time and attention to Municipal affairs. His efforts, however, would be wasted if he had not an excellent Vice-President as Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., whose knowledge of persons, capacity for business and tact in dealing with affairs are quite above the average. Credit also is due to the very excellent Municipal Secretary and the members of the Managing Committee."

"In Ankleshvar and Jambusar much is due to the care and attention shown by the official President."

"In Amod and Hansot, both small towns, there is no ground for complaint, and the Municipal administration goes on smoothly and efficiently so far as funds admit."

SURAT DISTRICT.

Mr. Moore states :

"The Surat water-works scheme is nearing completion. The Municipal work is retarded by the factious spirit of some of the members and greatly depends for its execution on the calibre of the Secretary."

"At Bulsar the income affords no surplus for improvement. The cost of plague operations has plunged the Municipality into debt, which it is feared will take some years to pay off. Though the Municipality is torn from factionists its work is carried on smoothly on the whole."

"Rander is very unsatisfactory as it contains educated and well-to-do people who are opposed to direct taxation. The elected Municipal Commissioners generally resist any scheme for improvement. The revenue is raised from octroi and tolls to the detriment of trade. Mandvi is a backward Municipality living on the balance of former years. Its members are apathetic and would like to see the Municipality abolished and its charges thrown on the District Local Board."

THANA DISTRICT.

Mr. Logan classifies the Municipalities according to efficiency of administration as follows :—Bandra and Thana fair, Kurla, Kalyan, Kelva-Mahim, Bhiwandi and Dassin indifferent. The two last might be described as bad; the two first in the different category are redeemed from an equal reproach by the fact that they have officials or retired officials as heads of the local executive.

PANCH MAHALS.

Mr. Doderet remarks that there is no appreciable difference in the character of the Municipal administration of the three Municipalities in the district. All three depend to a great extent on officials for their usefulness. Taking the combined produce of official energy and non-official apathy Mr. Doderet is of opinion that the administration may be conveniently described as fair.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

The report of the Ahmednagar Municipality is full and comprehensive, explaining all points in connection with its administration, which appears to have been satisfactory during the year under reference. No party factions as previously reported are now noticed. The members were prompt and willing to render, as detailed in the report, whatever assistance was required in connection with the famine and the bubonic plague.

Sangamner.—This Municipality is a well-worked institution. Its administration during the year of report is highly commended by the President Mr. Sorabji Padamji. The system of amateur drainage introduced into that town, as stated in the last year's report being condemned as most dangerous to health by the Sanitary Engineer with Government has now been given up. The permission also given by the Municipality to resort to the bed of the Mahatungi river, objected to as likely to pollute drinking water, has been withdrawn. Looking to the high death-rate, viz. 50 per mille reported last year, it was observed that the Municipal Board was not very careful in maintaining the health of the town. The present report shows some improvement, the death-rate being 47.

Bhingar, Vambori and Kharda seem to be fairly worked institutions.

KHANDESH DISTRICT.

Mr. Cumine classifies the Municipalities in his district as under :—

"Maheji, Bhusaval, Jalgaon and Dhulia—Good. Amalner, Parola, Dharangaon, Erandol, Bhadgaon, Chopda, Shirpur, Sindkheda, Betavad, Savda, Nandurbar, Taizpur and Prakasha—Fair.

Yaval, Songir and Taloda—Backward.

Raver,—Not yet in full working order."

NASIK DISTRICT.

Mr. Stewart differentiates the Municipalities in his district as follows :—

Malegaon.—First on account of the willingness of its members to work in harmony and consequent good results produced.

Yeola.—Second on account of its means and possession of one or two members with the time and will to work.

Nasik.—Comes third. It has possibilities, but at present its management is sunk in a state of lethargy and lament at want of funds.

Sinnar.—Fair.

Igatpuri and Trimbak.—Have a few willing members, but all these three Municipalities are sadly hampered by want of funds to do more than keep up their establishments and their schools."

POONA DISTRICT.

Mr. Bonus classifies the Municipalities as follows :—

"Poona City, Baramati, Indapur, Sirur, Alandi, and Poona Suburban—Good.

Saswad—Fair.

Lonavli and Khed—Indifferent.

Junnar, Jejuri and Talegaon Dabhada—In financial difficulties."

SATARA DISTRICT.

Mr. Winchester classifies the Municipalities as under :—

"Satara City, Satara Suburban and Malcolmpeth—Good:

Wai, Karad, Islampur, Rahimatpur, Mhasvad, Vita, Mayni, Tasgaon and Ashta—Fair.

The Satara City Municipality is worse off for money than ever, being seriously crippled by the expenditure on plague.

Karad—Has now the same cause for expenditure. Islampur has given up the struggle to obtain satisfactory water-works. All the other Municipalities seem to carry on their work fairly efficiently although they have small incomes. No Municipality has given much trouble during the year."

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

Mr. Morrison classifies the Municipality in his district as follows :—

"Sholapur—Good.

Barsi, Karmala, Pandharpur and Sangola—Fair;

and remarks that of the five Municipalities in his district Sholapur is entitled to pre-eminence by its large resources, judicious expenditure and careful administration.

Pandharpur suffers from an uncertain and fluctuating revenue caused by its preference for taxing the stranger within its gates from a certain friction in working, and from a disproportionate expenditure on objects of somewhat secondary importance.

Barsi has a moderate income which is raised in a way which is at present somewhat irregular but expended to great advantage. The Municipality suffers somewhat from the apathy of the majority of its members.

Both Karmala and Sangola are small and have but little means, but the condition of both towns is much better than it would be, were there no municipalities. The value of the small Municipalities as seminaries of self-government appears doubtful. During the past year the Municipalities have used their resources to help the general treasury in meeting the expenses caused by famine and plague, but in many cases not so much assistance has been derived from the members in the matter of supervision as might have been hoped."

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

Mr. Woodward, the Collector and President, says that the sanitary condition of the Belgaum Municipality is no better than it was, owing to the absence of proper supervision over the conservancy establishment which gives no adequate return for the high rate at which it is paid. He, however, believes that, on the whole, the Belgaum Municipality will compare favourably in this respect with the generality of Mofussil towns of its size and resources. The animadversions annually passed by the Collector and the Commissioner on the laxity and neglect on the part of the Municipal authorities produce no effect beyond the display of a spasmodic and merely transient activity. The heavy arrears of the conservancy cess are not creditable to the Municipality. The conservative element on the Board is so strong that the Collector's suggestion to appoint a European or Eurasian Sanitary Inspector meets with strong opposition. The Collector however bears testimony to the readiness and conscientiousness with which the Municipality adopted and carried out the several precautions that were suggested to it by the authorities from time to time in view of the plague scare.

Nipani works smoothly under the supervision of its Vice-President, Mr. Lalchand Bhawanchand. Direct taxation will have to be resorted to ere long to supplement its revenue from indirect taxation which continues to diminish yearly. Conservancy is in its most primitive state, great difficulty being experienced in procuring halalkhores.

The Municipal affairs at Athni continue to be carried on with energy and success by its Vice-President, Mr. Gadgil.

The small income of the Gokak Municipality is mostly absorbed in conservancy establishment and education charges. The gradual depression of trade at Gokak leaves little scope for energy and enterprise in Municipal administration. The Municipality extended general and full assistance to the poor and destitute during the hard months of the year.

The diff rences among the Commissioners of the Saundatti-Yellamma Municipality are detrimental to the interests of that Board, Rao Saheb Govindrao Hosur, the Vice-President, is however reported to have worked hard and conscientiously during the year.

Yamkanmardi, with its limited income, has done what it can, having spent more on conservancy and resumed street-lighting during the year.

DHARWAR DISTRICT.

Mr. Cappel, the Collector and President, remarks that the financial condition of the Dharwar Municipality is not satisfactory owing to the falling off in the receipts accompanied by an increase in expenditure—the situation being made worse by abnormal outstandings of house-tax. The conduct of business is only tolerable, the Commissioners displaying less aptitude and energy than might be expected of an educated and comparatively enlightened body. It was only by the industry and hard work of the Chairman, Mr. Malapur, and the Vice-President Mr. Wright, that the Municipal administration was kept in order.

The sanitation of the town leaves much to be desired, though something towards improvement was done in the shape of precautions against the plague.

The finances of the Hubli Municipality were carefully managed.

The amount of success which attended the year's administration was due to the Vice-President, Dr. Cardoz, who had to contend against many difficulties.

Mr. Cappel observes that a Municipality of the resources of Gadag Bettigeri ought not to expect a subsidy from the District Local Board towards the maintenance of its schools. The loss in income as well as waste in expenditure arising from want of proper supervision on the part of Municipal Commissioners are too serious matters to be lightly passed over.

The Collector pronounces Navalgund to be one of the best administered Municipalities in the district. There is nothing noteworthy to be recorded about Yamnur, the annual fair having been stopped during the year owing to the plague. The amalgamation of this Municipality with Navalgund when carried out promises to be advantageous to both. The President of the Byadgi Municipality takes commendable interest in its administration which during the year was satisfactory. The equation between loan and road expenditure has been more than maintained, the Municipality having laid out on their legitimate object every pie realized from tolls including all arrears of previous years remaining unexpended.

The transfer of the Taluka head-quarters to Haveri has resulted in an improvement in the management of Municipal affairs as is shown by the increase in income and diminution in the amount of outstandings. The Municipality has on the whole been more active during the year—a result mainly to be credited to the personal exertions of the President, Mr. Anderson.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

Of Bijapur, Mr. Pance says that the Municipal administration there was on the whole satisfactory, and that special credit is due to Rao Saheb Raghavendra Krishna, Vice-President, and Messrs. B. Y. Jathar and Balvant Ramchandra for the interest, zeal and activity displayed by them. The Board showed great willingness and promptitude in undertaking requisite measures in connection with the plague, and they did what lay in their power to relieve the distressed within Municipal limits by small relief works, the opening of a poor-house and by gratuitous dole.

The members of the Bagalkot Municipality exhibited commendable interest in Municipal matters.

There has been a marked improvement in the sanitation of the town in recent years, and if improvement goes on at the present rate there will be little room for complaint. The attendance of members at Ilkal was satisfactory, fair amount of attention was bestowed by the Guledgud Municipality to sanitation, one-fifth of the gross revenue having been expended on conservancy. The attendance at general as well as managing committee meetings was fair.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Mr. Charles, Collector, observes that the fact of 6 resident members out of 16 having attended less than two-thirds of the general meetings is not creditable to the Karwar Municipality. He considers the birth statistics unintelligible.

The attendance at quarterly meetings at Kumta reveals lack of interest on the part of some of the Commissioners.

Four out of 13 members failed to attend two-thirds of the quarterly meetings at Haliyal, and the Collector rightly observes that persons who cannot spare one hour in three months to devote to Municipal affairs can scarcely be of much public benefit.

The attendance of voters during the elections held in April 1897 at Honavar was 89 out of 278 and does not indicate a very keen interest in the matter. The income of the Municipality is reported to be suffering a great deal from the smuggling of dutiable articles which the peculiar situation of the octroi naikas renders very easy. The Collector apprehends that unless the Honavar Board succeeds in improving its revenue, bankruptcy in a year or two will be the result.

The administration of the Bhatkal Municipality is regarded by the Collector as creditable to that body, both in the matter of attendance at meetings and the prompt collection of direct taxes.

RATNAGIRI DISTRICT.

Dapoli is a clean little town which is increasing owing to the popularity of the local Mission School as is evidenced by the rising demand for building sites by persons wishing to reside there for the climatic and educational advantages enjoyed by the town. The transfer of the dispensary to the charge of the Municipality renders the raising of additional revenue necessary. The Board might effect this by increasing its rates of house-tax.

The financial condition of Chiplun is sound despite the loss in income suffered by the Municipality from the depression of trade owing to plague and famine. It is a clean and thoroughly well managed Municipality under its non-official President Rao Saheb R. B. Patki.

The administration of the Ratnagiri Municipality suffers much from a multitude of counsellors; they number 24. The question of reducing the number has been placed before Government.

The administration of Rajapur does not yet evoke a word of praise. The town is very dirty and the dam of the water-works is sadly in want of repairs which cannot be effected without money. Vengurla is not as well managed as a town of its importance should be. A great number of the Commissioners hold very narrow and personal views on Municipal matters, the minority on any question calling in the Collector to reverse or annul the decision of the majority and sacrificing the principal of local self-government to the desire of getting the better of their opponents.

KOLABA DISTRICT.

The President of the Alabag Municipality complains of the apathy of the members and their want of sense of the duties they owe to the Committee and the public; and refers to the deplorable condition of the Municipal finances.

Dissensions still exist among the Municipal Commissioners at Pen. The Collector hopes for a change for the better on the expiry of the term of office of the present Commissioners in March next. The financial condition of the Municipality is sound.

Barring the refusal of the Roha-Ashtami Municipality to levy a halalkhor cess, the general administration of Municipal affairs is stated by the Collector to be indicative of progress as compared with former years.

The registration of births and deaths at Mahad shows a slight improvement. But the Collector states that the bye-laws on the subject continue to remain a dead letter. Taxes seem to be promptly collected and education fairly attended to.

The Collector notes with satisfaction the statement of the President of the Panvel Municipality that the ordinary work of Municipal administration if it does not show progress does not at any rate show retrogression. During the prevalence of the bubonic plague the Municipality as a consultative body was virtually effaced, many of the members having left the town. The brunt of the executive work was consequently thrown on the officials.

Improvement of the water-supply and better conservancy arrangements are the chief wants of the Uran Municipality, and in order to provide funds for removing them the Collector suggests the levy of octroi duties, the incidence of taxation per head of population there being extremely small as compared with the incidence in the other Municipalities in the district. The President of the Municipality observes that the Commissioners are nonentities who only ask "to be let alone" and the Collector, who had one or two interviews with the members of the Board on the subject of the adoption of measures against the plague endorses the President's opinion.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRESH SEIZURES OF PLAGUE AND DEATHS.

No fresh seizures of suspected plague nor deaths were officially reported to the Health Department up to noon yesterday (June 25). On Thursday there were two seizures and one death, the former being reported in Wards Nos. 6 and 20, and the fatal case in Ward No. 6. This brought the total seizure list up to 135, and the death register to 101. A Mohamedan residing in Machua Bazar was reported by the Principal of the Medical College to be suffering from suspected plague; he was promptly removed to the College Hospital for treatment. In the other case, a Hindu living in Gora Chand Bagan was reported to be attacked with plague by the Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital, to which institution he was conveyed and detained. The case which ended fatally was that of a Mohamedan who was admitted into the Medical College Hospital from Ward No, 6 on the 21st, where he died on the 23rd. There are twelve cases at present undergoing treatment at the Medical College, two at the Campbell and one at the Manicktollah Hospital.

UNREPORTED PLAGUE CASES.

The Chairman of the Corporation has addressed the Vigilance Committee of Ward No. 8 as to why several plague cases of the Ward had not been reported by them to the plague authorities. The Secretary of the Ward has taken action in the matter, and has called upon the members in charge of the blocks to explain this. The Chairman of the Corporation has been questioned as to why the Vagilance Committees of the several Wards do not report on all cases of suspected plague in their Wards, but left this duty for the hospital authorities. He is now noting these cases and when he finds a case reported by a hospital which has not been officially reported by the Vigilance Committee of the Ward in which it occurs he will at once ask such Committee to explain the matter. Mr. Greer does not consider that there has been any concealment in the cases. The burning ghats and burial grounds have been carefully watched, and the statistics do not show any increase in the death-rates.

INOCULATIONS IN THE CITY.

Dr. Christie went to the Women's Workshop in 7, Municipal Office Lane on Friday and inoculated about twenty-one females, including the servant of the establishment. It will be remembered that recently a case of suspected plague took place next door to the Workshop. Up to date Dr. Cook has performed 1,775 operations on all classes, and Dr. Christie on 130 females. To-day a fourth batch of the Brahma Somaj community, about 50 members, will be operated on by Dr. Cook in Cornwallis Street, and afterwards the Health Officer will go to the residence of Mr. Cohen, in David Joseph's Lane, where a number will be inoculated.

CONSTITUTION AND STAFF OF THE KHYBER BRIGADE.

A Notification is issued regarding the force in the Khyber.

The following troops will be retained at Landi Kotal:—No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, a quarter squadron of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers, the Royal Sussex Regiment, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, the 9th Gurkha Rifles, the 34th Pioneers, No. 12 British Field Hospital, and No. 53 Native Field Hospital. The above units will be maintained at field service strength of combatants and followers, except that the number of British officers with native infantry regiments will not be increased above the peace establishment. Baggage is complete to relief scale may be brought up. Depots will be maintained in India as for corps on service.

The force will be designated the Khyber Brigade Command, and the staff will be : Commanding, General Escorts ; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Major H. E. Stanton, Royal Artillery ; Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain C. O. Swanston, 15th Bengal Lancers ; Principal Medical Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Blood ; Field Engineer, Captain W. S. Nathan ; Assistant Field Engineers, Lieutenants Hopkins and Gunter ; Assistant Superintendent Army Signalling, Lieutenant Cobb, East Yorkshire Regiment ; Brigade Commissariat Officer, Lieutenant H. H. Jones ; Brigade Transport Officer, Captain MacAndrews, 5th Bengal Cavalry ; Veterinary Officer, Veterinary Lieutenant Car ; Staff Surgeon from the brigade.

The troops will come under the command of the Lieutenant-General commanding the forces in the Punjab. The troops and followers (other than those attached to the transport at or near Peshawar) will continue to receive field service privileges and concessions, including *batta* for native troops and followers and usual rates of pay, and 50 per cent. *batta* for the commissariat transport establishments.

General Egerton is invested until further orders with the chief political authority as well as the military command.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Adon, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure Nicaragua Government and are subject to delay.

Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States :—

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.

(2) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.

Amoor route interrupted between Djalinda and Blagowestchensk.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Cable Caimanera to Santiago De Cuba interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Yungchang and Tali.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at 1 p.m., Wednesday, 29th instant.

Mr. Bourne, one of our Consuls in China, tells in his latest report to the Foreign Office of a huge image of Buddha which he came across during a journey in Ssu-Ch'uan : A mile beyond Tzu-t'ung-chen we passed a once-renowned Buddhist temple, and still noteworthy for its gigantic figure of Buddha about eighty feet high—five feet across the toes of one foot—cut in high relief out of the solid rock. The image, though cut in 1126 A.D., is still in excellent preservation and evidently much respected. The temple on the bluff behind the image was once on a grand scale, but it has been allowed to fall into utter ruin ; its old bells and porcelain have been made away with by rascally priests, and perhaps now adorn the mansions of London and Paris. It is certain, adds Mr. Bourne, that the Chinese once got some consolation and a great deal of amusement from Buddhism ; but that day seems to be past, judging by the ruined temples one sees everywhere.

Later, on the same journey, Mr. Bourne and his party entered Yunnan, and he says that after Yang-Kai "poppy filled the whole cultivated area, covering the valley with white and purple—a gorgeous spectacle to the eye, though not agreeable to the mind." In that district Mr. Bourne was assured that 80 per cent., of the men and 60 per cent. of the women smoke opium, and he adds : Every traveller must be struck by the great extent to which the fertile valleys—the only land well cultivated—are monopolised by the poppy by the apathy and laziness of the people, and by the very slow recovery, during twenty-five years from the losses of the rebellion. Another bad result of opium being so ready at hand is the frequency of suicides especially among women. We heard of a case in which a mother and daughter-in-law both took opium and died because of a quarrel over the breaking of a tea-cup. Opium in the province referred to has become almost the medium of exchange for cotton salt, tobacco, and foreign goods.

TO PROTECT AMERICAN COASTS.

For the protection of her coasts in the event of attack, America will depend mainly upon her monitors and emergency patrol vessels, and upon the fortifications (added by submarine mines) which guard the entrance to the principal harbours along her great stretch of coast-line. The country boasts of eighteen monitors. The finest and most recently completed is the Puritan, which is built of iron, and has a displacement of 6,060 tons, and an indicated horse-power of 3,700. She is propelled by twin screws, and has ten guns in her main battery. After the Puritan ranks the Monterey, with a barbette turret and low freeboard, of 4,084 tons, 5,244 horse-power, and four guns : but she is in the Pacific. Other noteworthy vessels of this class are the Monadnock, of 3,990 tons displacement, 3,000 horse-power, and six guns ; and the Terror and Amphitrite, of 3,990 tons, 1,600 horse-power, and six guns. These are vessels of an old type, which have all been reconstructed within the past few years, and are said to be in every respect well found and well fitted. There is, however, a doubt on this point—at any rate, one vessel of this class, the Miantonomoh, which has also been reconstructed, has just been condemned. The single-turretted ships are the Comanche, Catskill, Jason, Lehigh, Montauk, Nahant, Nantuckel, and Passaic of 1,875 tons displacement, 340 horse-power, and two guns each. Eight or nine vessels all told will be available, in addition to one or two more powerful fighting ships, to patrol the coasts to keep off Spanish intruders.

American experts entertain a high opinion of the value of these vessels ; and Admiral Jouett said recently that the Puritan was the finest fighting vessel ever built, and that she could whip any craft afloat in the word to-day. His reasons for this rather extreme statement are that she cannot be seen actually at a distance of two miles, and to strike her with a shot would be as difficult as to hit the edge of a visiting card at fifty paces with a pistol bullet. Not the strongest battleship, he added, could withstand the blows delivered simultaneously from her four great twelve-inch rifled guns, concentrated on the target and discharged together by the touch of an electric button. Without going all the way with him in this particular, it is yet true that a fleet of vessels like the "Puritan" would be infinitely more effective for coast defence purposes than the best possible forts. You may have as many forts and batteries along the coast as you please, but what good are they so long as hostile ships armed with modern high-power guns can stand off on the ocean at a distance of over ten miles and fire from there ? Excellent preparations have been made for the protection of the harbour of New York from the land, but they are not likely to be efficient so long as the enemy's fleet can pause at a safe distance outside of Sandy Hook and cast explosives upon the island of Manhattan. That this might be done without difficulty there is no possible doubt. But half a dozen ship like the Puritan would obviate such a thing. Protected by such defenders the great American metropolis would be absolutely safe against any attack by sea ; its billions of dollars worth of property would not be imperilled, and there need be no more alarm least the city be laid under contribution by a foreign invader. Meanwhile, it is to be noted that Canada's Parliament is rather anxious for the safety of the coast line.

It must be allowed that the present system of fortifications would be of little avail by itself in repelling an invader. At few places—Boston, New York, &c.—efforts have been made in recent years to repair the neglect of a generation in this respect, and to replace old forts with new ones ; but even at these places the number of guns is small and the garrison entirely inadequate—a fact commented upon in strong terms by General Miles only a few months back.

The system of submarine mines is more perfected. Several groups of mines have been placed in the narrow channels just outsides Sandy Hook ; at the entrance of Boston Harbour, beyond the defensive system ; at the mouth of the little river leading to Portsmouth, N.H. ; in the Delaware, about twenty miles below Wilmington ; in the main ship canal close to Fort Carroll ; and at New Orleans, Charleston Savannah, Philedephia, Baltimore, Hampton Roads, and other vulnerable points at which an inimical fleet could work infinite mischief if it were allowed to have matters all its own way. The simplest form of submarine mine is the contact mine, invented before electricity came into general use. This has now been discarded because it proved to be as dangerous to friendly as to inimical vessels. It has given place to two or three types more advanced and less risky. The electro-contract mine is fired by an electric cable leading from the shore. When an enemy is in sight and friendly ships are passing in and out of the harbour, the torpedo may be arranged so that if the mine struck it would not explode. This is done by an arrangement of the firing pins on springs, which causes them to return to this proper position in case they are accidentally struck in. Another type is the observation mine, in which the firing mechanism and mine proper are in separate cases. When the firing pins are driven in, the signal circuit is closed and a bell is rung at the shore station. Underneath each bell is a key for closing the firing circuit. The observer stands at a keyboard, and hearing a certain bell ring, knows that the body above the corresponding mine has been struck, and immediately touches the proper key, thus closing the firing circuit and causing the mine to explode. From five to seven mines usually constitute a group, and groups are placed in two or more lines, as a rule, so that when a ship passes between them on one line it must certainly pass over the mines in the next lines. All mines are located so that the explosion of one group will not effect the adjoining group. These types are effective only where the water is comparatively shallow and currents relatively weak. The greater the depth, the greater the quantity of explosive necessary. Some ground mines have been planted in water sixty feet deep, and for this depth a charge of guncotton equivalent to 4,800 pounds of powder is required. As may be imagined, the pressure necessary to blow a whole through a formidable war vessel is enormous—it has been estimated to range from 8,000 to 12,000 pounds to the square inch. The ship has little chance anyway. In case the hole made should not be sufficient to cause her to founder, the shock would at least be so great as to throw all delicate machinery out of action, so that she would become a ready target for the guns on shore. There is another danger, and that is the possibility of setting off the high explosives on the vessel by the submarine shock.

Submarine mines are a part of the fortification system which is now being rapidly pushed forward in America. At all the locations of new fortifications mining casemates have been erected on shore for working the wires leading to the mines anchored out in the streams. The location of these casemates is not always known to the public, and for that matter the War Department protects with the utmost care all information relating not only to the submarine mine system, but to practically everything connected with the fortifications. It would be almost impossible for anyone who is not in authority to learn where submarine mines are placed in time of war ; but they are there all the same.

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 11th June, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	933	940	—	—	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	46,588	37,956	8,632	...	71,556	...
Parcels, &c.	1,31,409	98,568	32,841	...	2,78,198	...
Goods						
Other earnings	8,052	2,638	5,414	...	59,886	...
Total for week	1,86,049	1,39,162	46,887	...	—	...
Aggregate ...	35,01,029	30,91,379	...	...	4,09,650	...

The total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending 18th June was 216, against 242 and 231 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 26. There were 16 deaths from cholera, against 11 and six in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by five. There were five deaths from small-pox during the week, against two in the previous week. There were two deaths from tetanus against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 34 and 36, respectively, against 66 and 30 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·1 per mille per annum, against 23·9, the mean of the last five years.

The Secretary of State for India acting at the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has requested the Government of India to check emigration to Australia by warning the emigrants that there is no probability of their obtaining employment on arrival in that country, and that, in the event of their destitution, the Colonial Government is not likely to afford them relief. In accordance with this request the Government of India have now addressed all local Governments, who are to make this intimation generally known, and more particularly in places from which emigration to Australia is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants are to be warned at the ports of embarkation of the risks they run.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, gives decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed largely of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot. 15, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE WAR.

A CHAT WITH MR. HENRY GEORGE, JUNIOR.

The son of the author of "Progress and Poverty" is now on a visit to England in search of materials for the biography of his father which he is about to write. He was seen by a representative of the "Westminster Gazette" and willingly responded to a request for a chat on the war between the United States and Spain.

"What, Mr. George," he was asked, "is the real opinion of the Labour Party in America in connexion with this conflict ?"—"There is," was the reply, "a mixed sentiment in the United States among what may be termed the working classes. Roughly, I should say that they hold that the Cubans ought to have their freedom, and that, if necessary, the United States ought to see that they get it. But there is also a pretty general appreciation of the fact that war bears more hardly upon the poor than upon the rich, and that in the end those belonging to the working classes must bear the brunt of the conflict. They are asked to carry the armament, find the cannon, and pay the taxes. Those at home have to provide the food and the powder for those in the field, and the rich patriot is the gentleman who comes forward with money to lend to the Government at substantial interest. His risks are materially less, and he can look upon war with considerably more equanimity."

"Is there a strong 'War Party' in the United States ?"—"It seems to me that the great mass of the people of the United States are loth to depart from their tradition of peace except for some cause affecting the cardinal principle of liberty. The people of the United States are intensely Republican ; and while they desire to have done with monarchy all over the world, and especially with the kind of monarchy Spain represents in Cuba, still I don't think they would have thought of going to war if the right of self-government had not been at stake. Our Government was established on the principle of the right of the people to be free to do as they willed to do. We had to fight our own kinsfolk to fully establish this principle, and it became the corner-stone of our Government. When the Cubans in the seventies raised the standard of rebellion against Spain there was very wide sympathy in the United States with them on the ground of liberty. Now that the standard of revolt has again been raised we have the same feeling towards them."

"What do you think about the Maine disaster ?"—"It seems to me that it was a mistake to send the Maine to Havana, for two reasons. In the first place, international usage, while recognising the right of a nation to protect any of its citizens that may be in a foreign country by sending an armed vessel, requires that such a vessel shall be sent as shall give adequate protection only or take its citizens away. The Maine was more than this. She was a battleship. What was required under the circumstances was a cruiser, and, as I understand, the Spanish officials objected to the Maine because of her class. But aside from this—which is a technical question entirely—I am one of those Americans, and there are many, who feel that it was altogether a mistake for our Administration to send any warship whatever at that time, as it implied a threat. As to the disaster, I think it is a case for the Scotch verdict of 'Not proven.'"

"Do you think the time opportune for such a war as that in which you are now engaged?"—"Just now I think the question of war on the part of the United States with any Power in the world has a very serious aspect, inasmuch as we have at home, pressing for solution, the great problem of how a large portion of our citizens shall get a living. Tramps are to be found all over the newer Western States, and men of various trades and avocations are to be met with in dire necessity in every one of the larger States, East and West. Wards don't help the solution of that problem, and don't show us how we are to make away for these people to gain a living. In fact, it only adds to the embarrassment of the situation, and the entrance of the United States on a war with any outside nation, bringing in its train, as it may, the building of a large navy and the increase of the standing army, must, influxes of internal social discontent, be matters for very grave consideration on the part of the authorities."

"But there seems to have been no general protest against the war at the outset ?"—"The people of the United States may be said to live in a fever. They pass from one condition to another very rapidly. We make a comet-like success, and we plunge into extraordinary crises very much more rapidly than any other people of the English-speaking family—perhaps than any other people in the world. We are theoretically a nation of equal citizens, with the right of every native born American to be elected to the Presidency, or to hold any other prominent position in the land ; and this being kept in mind it can readily be seen that with the piling up on the one side of individual fortunes that exceed that of Monte Cristo, and the rapid extension of poverty and demoralisation on the other, thoughtful Americans must regard war with thoughts approaching consternation. For war has always been the one thing that carried thought away from the consideration of internal questions and allowed tyrants to bind tighter their chains."

"What about an Anglo-Saxon alliance ? Is the war to aid in that direction ?"—"One great good has, I think, even now come from the war with Spain and that is the bringing of the English-speaking peoples to a sense of their common interest. I do not believe that anyone can tell whether or not any political alliance will take place between the United States and Great Britain, but I am one of those who hold that there is a greater than any political alliance that is possible for big peoples, and that the feeling for such has been growing up for many years between the United States and Great Britain. I think that the friendly interest shown by Great Britain to the people themselves and their Governmental authorities has tended to bring home to those on both sides of the Atlantic a realisation of their oneness. The dream on my side of the Atlantic has been that the English tongue and English Democratic thought should dominate the world ; and the feeling that now thrills both countries, as well as I can see, is that Republican America and Democratic England shall march forward together in the path of progress."

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th June, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	... p.m.	...	...
Teheran	27	2	35 p.m.	...	15
Suez	27	2	50 p.m.	...	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 27th June, 1898.

From	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
Calcutta	0	47	...	2
Karachi	0	4	...	2
Madras	1	9	...	1

The storm which lay over Bengal last Friday occasioned, before it broke up, either directly or indirectly, a good deal of rain to Bengal and the adjacent parts of Assam and Burma. Thus during the week from the 18th to the 24th instant, Jalpaiguri received 10 inches, Dhubri 15 inches, Mymensingh 16 inches, Chittagong 13 inches, and Akyab 2·5 inches of rain : so that over a considerable part of Burma, Assam and Bengal the rainfall since the beginning of the monsoon is now normal, or even somewhat excessive. While, however, this favourable rainfall was in progress over North-East-India and Burma, the rain fell off from the Bombay or Arabian Sea current steadily fell off. Rain ceased in Upper India on the 18th instant, in the Central Provinces on the 20th, and practically ceased even along the West Coast on the 22nd instant ; so that the rain fall on Friday

FEEDING OF SCIENCE.

OUR surmise that the Galician inventor with the unspellable name who was "boomed" in the Press recently for inventing a means of "seeing by wire" was the same who had also devised a method of weaving patterns by photography and electricity without the use of punched cards, as in the Jacquard loom, was correct; and Szczepanik has been confiding his plan to the Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," who seems to think it novel: but as it was patented in England two years ago, and described in the published specifications, it is well enough known to all whom it concerns. This method of heralding old inventions as novelties may lead the public astray, especially as the merits of an invention require to be proved otherwise than by the interviews with the inventor and accounts in the newspapers. Investors of money in new inventions had better bear this in mind.

Some time ago it was stated that Marconi is no longer conducting experiments on "wireless telegraphy" for the Post Office, which appears to prefer the system of Preece; but he is, we understand, still engaged in perfecting his apparatus for general use. Dr. Lodge, who made experiments in 1894, and Dr. Alexander Minehead, the inventor of duplex telegraphy on submarine cables, are also at work on a wireless telegraph. Popoff, a Russian professor, forestalled Marconi by a year with a similar apparatus: receiving the messages on a Morse instrument, and also using exposed conductors to tap the electric waves. M. Ducretet is also in the field with a telegraph of the same sort; but hitherto there has been no commercial application of the system.

The "kea" or "mountain parrot" of New Zealand lights on the back of sheep and strikes its powerful beak into their flesh to get the kidney fat, which is relishes. Sheep, of course, are not native to the country, and the mystery is how the parrots have acquired this habit. Some think they first learned it through eating fat from the skins of slaughtered sheep; but others, perhaps with more likelihood ascribe it to the bird having mistaken the sheep for the Raoulia or "vegetable sheep," a plant which looks like wool and has grubs at its root, which the kea eats.

The "rare" element gallium has been found by Professor Hartley and Mr. Hugh Ramage to be widely distributed over the earth and in meteoric stones. In a paper to the Royal Dublin Society they have shown that it is also present in the sun.

According to a French law (11th July, 1891 Article 25), a wine is "falsified" if it contains more than a gramme (about 15 grains) of common salt per litre (1 3-4 pints); but since then many wines have appeared with more than this proportion, and the question has arisen whether they are natural or adulterated. M. Bonjean was sent by the Government to Algeria, to the province of Oran which contains a number of salt lakes, and made wine himself from grapes cut with his own hands. In most of the specimens the proportion of salt is from twice to five times that permitted by the law. The fact shows that analysts should be careful in prescribing regulations about food and drink.

Touching the loss of the "Maine," a French scientific journal points out that explosion by spontaneous combustion are common enough in American warships. Since 1894 there have been twenty on ten vessels, and this led the American Admiralty to make an inquiry into the causes at the and of last year. Three officers, Lieutenant Griffin, Engineer MacFarland, and Chemist Westerton, found, as Professor Vivian Lewes did in 1876, that certain kinds of coal produce these explosions, that the United States only had a few mines of the safe coal, and that perhaps the danger might be overcome by the use of briquettes. It does not appear however, that their recommendation was followed.

According to Dr. Delcano, the soil of Cuba is extremely fertile, being rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, and lime. The large plantations have decreased in number of late years. Rice and maize, giving two crops a year, are the staple food-stuffs; sugar-cane, cotton, cacao, indigo, and tobacco, &c., are also grown in great quantities. Last year 180,000 bales of tabacco were prepared; the finest coming from Vuelta de Abajo. About 2,000 million cigars are made annually; and, strange to say, the home production is below the home consumption, a fact which leads the Cubans to import tobacco from the neighbouring lands, especially Honduras, for the manufacture of cigars. About 250 millions are exported, the rest being smoked by Cubans, even the women. The forests contain valuable woods: for example, cedar, mahogany, and ebony. The population is mainly negro and Spanish, with a large French infusion from Saint Domingo, at the east end of the island.

A week or two ago we described a natural bridge in Utah, which the writer supposed to be the work of sand blown by the wind. This explanation is doubted by another American geologist, who points out that there are many such bridges in the American deserts, especially in the Canyon of Desolation, Green River. The sandstone has a tendency to crack into blocks, and frost throws them out, thus making alcoves in the rock, which develop into caves and arches. Wind erosion helps to widen the arch after it is first made.

A meet of motor-cars, under the auspices of the Automobile Club of France, has just been held, and the vehicles taking part in it will figure at the Exhibition of Automobiles to be opened in the Garden of the Tuileries from June 15th to 30th. The Compagnie Generale des Voitures de Paris has offered a prize of 2,000fr. and the Chambre Syndicate des Entrepreneurs des Voitures de Place one of 1,000fr.

According to Mr. Philippson, the great plains of Russia rest on a foundation of crystalline rock, above which there is Palæozoic strata, nearly horizontal with Mezozoic and Tertiary strata, overlapping these irregularly from the south-east. The north-western part of the plain is heavily covered with glacial drift, and the southern part with loess, which overlaps the border of the drift. The drift is the region of forests, the loess that of "steppes," and the "black earth" is a mixture of loess with humus or vegetable mould.

People are sometimes carried over Niagara Falls through carelessness in boating too near the cataract; the last case being a party of tourists who were camping out. It is now proposed to swing a rope chain, or wire, across the river at the point where the current grows dangerous, that is to say, above Goat Island. It is also proposed to light the safety line with electric lamps at night.

Miss Alice C. Fletcher, the well-known American lady anthropologist, has been studying the gruesome subject of the scalp lock. One of the most solemn rites of the Omaha Indians is the first cutting of the hair of their children. It is a consecration of the child to the God of Thunder, who is called "Grandfather." A small lock of hair is left on the crown and separately braided. It represents the life of the man, symbolically, and hence arose the custom of scalping an enemy, whose life thus passed into the power of his conqueror.

The "Wampum Records" of the Passamaquoddy Indians are the subject of an article by Professor J. D. Price in the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. He shows that they were a means of memorising by combinations of the shell heads, which were of different sorts, one kind referring to marriage ceremonies, another to funerals, a third to installations, &c.

M. Bonin has sent the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres an account of his visit to the tomb of Gengis Khan, in the district of Wan, South of Lake Dabasoun-Nor, on the frontiers of China. Two large tents of Mongolian felt cover the tomb. One contains an altar covered with yellow silk and high red lacquered tables. At the back is a violet silk sheet ornamented with flowers, which appears to date from the time of Gengis. A red curtain separates the two tents, and when drawn it reveals in the second tent a low wide silver coffin, like a box, chiselled with rose-work. Behind the tomb is a mirror and various articles, said to have belonged to the conqueror, including a saddle and sabre; but, they are only reproductions of the real objects which are concealed, owing to thefts which have taken place. Mongolians come from great distances to venerate these relics, and sacrifices are offered there by order of the Chinese Emperor, especially the sacrifice of a horse.

The Russian Government have decided to introduce the metric system of weights and measures throughout the Empire, and by order of the Czar a decree to this effect has been signed.

The cable from Scotland to Iceland via the Faroe Islands will be laid this summer, and probably more British tourists will henceforth visit the "Ultima Thule" of the Ancients, for, everything considered, this was probably Iceland.

In a large number of plants examined, Herr E. Stahl finds that the nocturnal position of the leaf or leaflets acts as a protection against the deposition of dew, and thus promotes transpiration and increases the amount of nutriment conveyed to the assimilating organs by the ascent of water in the stem. He regards this as its main function rather than, as has been alleged, the prevention of excessive radiation. The nocturnal position of the leaf or leaflets may be classed under two heads: (1) They are directed downward, so that the under side is better protected than the upper side against the deposition of dew "(Impatiens sensibium, Oxalis acetocella, Robinia pseudacacia, Hedysarum gyrans. Impatiens noli-metangeae, &c)" 2. They are so placed that the upper side is better protected than the under side against the deposition of dew "(Coluteo arborescens, Trifolium repens, Impatiens glandulifera, &c). This difference is usually correlated with a difference in the disposition of the stomates on the two surfaces, as is well seen in the two species of Impatiens named; but there are exceptions to this rule. Geotropism probably also plays some part in producing the vertical nocturnal (nyctitropic) position of leaves and leaflets.

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CRÈME SIMON marvellous for softening, whitening and perfuming the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

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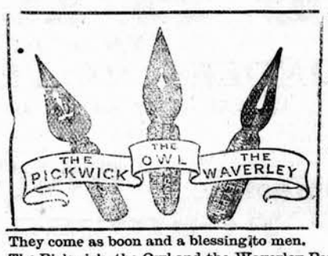

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They come as boon and a blessing to men. The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

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THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS & COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

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J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK J. R. Tennent PILSENER BEER BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— Rs. 22.0

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

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FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

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Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S *ne plus* Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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SOLE CONSIGNEES,

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NOTICES.

A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albaminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

Neave's Food

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

Best & Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Ironmongers & Stores in India.

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free, from

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for Ladies Apiol & Steel Pills

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c

Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from

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THE GREAT REMEDY BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS FOR Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills, safe, sure, and speedy. Sold in all Stores throughout India.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

NOTICES.

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MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most, carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

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THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects.

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.
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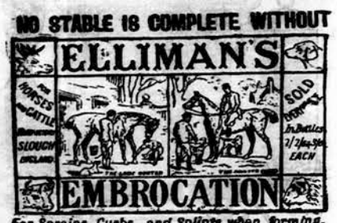
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

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AOLINE (Regd.)

"Most Refreshing."

NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.

A true natural perfume made from flowers. Not a Chemical Preparation.

"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."

"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.

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"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.

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Of all Chemists and Stores.

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INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.
"A Charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

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Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists London, England.

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Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

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AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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is a perfect tonic; it braces up the system to resist Neuralgia, Colds and Influenza; it keeps the healthy well, and strengthens invalids. A perfect essence of Beef; its effect upon the system is lasting, not transitory like alcoholic stimulants. In the Kitchen it provides the essential features of good Cookery—appetising flavour, nourishment and digestibility.

Note this Signature in BLUE on every Jar.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.*—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

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In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,

In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 15 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 5/- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

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Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

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For the Health and Beauty of the Skin.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6d PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6

Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

Darling Brand

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Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

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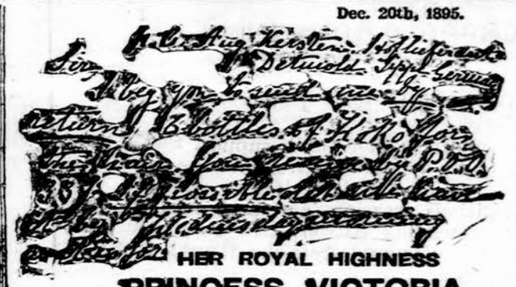
FAC-SIMILE OF ORDER FROM ROYALTY!

KOKO

Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating.

Of all Chemists, &c., 1/-, 2/6, and 4/6 sizes. Depot: 11, Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

Dec. 20th, 1895.



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS VICTORIA Of Schaumburg Lippe.

(Granddaughter of Queen Victoria and Sister to the German Emperor.)

ROYAL ORDER!
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ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!

The difference between the cost per dozen bottles of Aerated Waters made from cheap or from best Essences is most trifling. The difference in quality is most marked.

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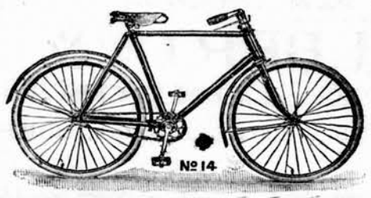

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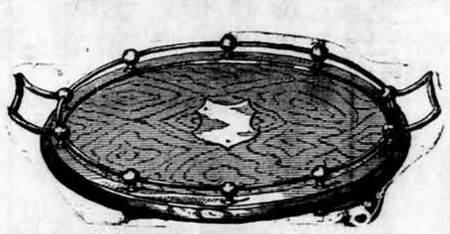

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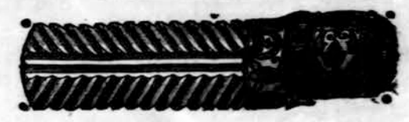

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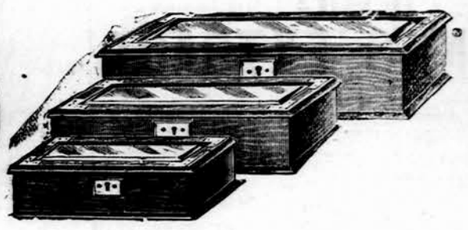

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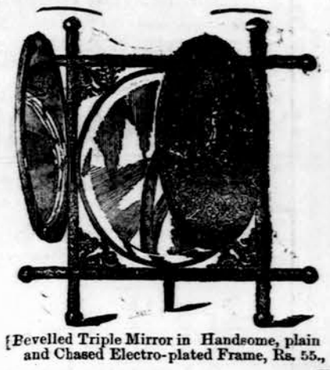

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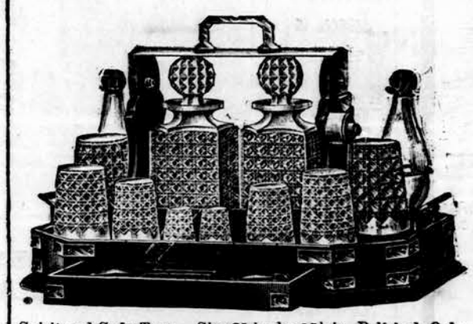

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